December 1, 1757.

NUMB. 1510.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

The humble Addreſs of *William Moore*, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Cheſter*.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WHEREAS the late Aſſembly of this Province, upon a Number of groundleſs and ſcandalous Petitions, moſt ſhamefully procured againſt me by one or more of their Members, from ſundry Perſons of mean and infamous Characters, did, on the 28th of *September* laſt, preſent to your Honour, and order to be publiſhed in the common Gazette, a moſt virulent and ſlanderous Addreſs, charging me, in the bittereſt Terms, with divers Miſdemeanors, and corrupt Practices, in my Office, without exhibiting any other Proof thereof than their own unjuſt Allegations, founded on the Evidence of the ſaid Petitioners, procured as above, and taken *ex Parte* before themſelves, who were inveſted with no legal Authority for ſo doing. And whereas at the ſame time that the aforeſaid late Aſſembly preſented and publiſhed ſuch heavy Charges againſt me, they did moſt unjuſtly ſuppreſs and keep back from your Honour and the World, my Memorial, delivered to them, in my own Defence, ſix Days before their preſenting or publiſhing their aforeſaid Addreſs, endeavouring, as far as in their Power, to prepoſſeſs your Honour againſt me, by a partial Repreſentation of my Caſe, and to make the World condemn me unheard, as they themſelves have in Effect done, thereby acting a Part unworthy of any publick Body except the moſt Oppreſſive. Wherefore, for your Honour's Satisfaction, and in Juſtice to my own Reputation, leſt the aforeſaid Addreſs ſhould fall into the Hands of any Perſons who may not know the Character of the late Aſſembly, nor the particular Motives of their Rancour againſt me, I beg Leave to make ſome farther Remarks, and hope to be indulged therein with all that Juſtice, Patience and Candour, which are due to one who is pleading his Cauſe againſt the ſevereſt and moſt grievous Accuſations, and in Points the moſt nearly affecting his Character and Intereſt.

Firſt. It appears from the Minutes of Aſſembly, *November* 1755, Page 54, that (the Country being then in the utmoſt Confuſion and Diſtreſs, and the ſavage Knife of the Enemy hourly plunged into the Breaſts of the miſerable Frontier Inhabitants) I joined with many others (who were too deeply affected with the Sufferings of their bleeding Fellow Subjects, to be ſilent) in repreſenting to the Aſſembly, "the ill Effects of the Diſputes in which they were "then engaged; the alarming Situation of the Country, "through the Want of a Militia Law, and the terrible "Deſtruction made on our Frontiers on that Account; "beſeeching the Aſſembly, at the ſame time, that if their "Conſciences tied them up from doing their Duty in "Points of ſuch high Conſequence to the Preſervation of "the Lives and Properties of the People committed to "their Protection, to reſign their Seats to others." That I not only ſigned ſuch a Petition as this, in Conjunction with Thirty-five of my Neighbours, dated *November* 5, 1755 (as is ſet forth in the aforeſaid Minutes) but alſo drew up the ſame with my own Hand, I readily own; and think I ſhould not have been acquitted in my own Conſcience, if I had neglected ſuch an Act of Duty to my diſtreſſed and ſuffering Country at that Time. From the Time of delivering the aforeſaid Petition, I may juſtly date the Commencement of the Virulence of the Party againſt me *. To the ſame Cauſe is to be attributed all the Petitions procured againſt me by one of the Members, or rather Tools, of the late Aſſembly, through the moſt unjuſtifiable Practices, many of them at a Tavern, and at a Time when the Petitioners were rendered incapable of reading or knowing what they ſigned; and, by the ſame Methods, might have been made to ſign Petitions againſt their neareſt and moſt innocent Relations.

Secondly. As to the Addreſs itſelf, it appears to agree well enough with the Motives of its Authors and Abettors. It is, from Beginning to End, one continued String of the ſevereſt Calumny, and moſt rancorous Epithets, conceived in all the Terms of Malice and Party Rage, exaggerated and heaped upon one another in the moſt laviſh Manner.

Thirdly. It aſſerts evident Faſhoood, in ſaying that I refuſed to obey a Summons from the Houſe to anſwer to the Charges againſt me. For, in the firſt Place, I never had any Summons, but only a private Notification from the Clerk, acquainting me of the Day fixed for the Hearing the Evidence againſt me. In the ſecond Place, I did appear before the Houſe, and delivered to them my Reaſons for declining to be tried before them, where my Cauſe could not be cognizable, as they had it not in their Power finally to acquit or condemn me. Trials by our Peers (and not by the Parties againſt us) I take to be one of the higheſt *Privileges* of an *Engliſhman*; which, if I had ſubmitted to give up, in my Caſe, by agreeing to be tried by a Houſe of Aſſembly, and even by my Accuſers themſelves, I ought not only to have been deemed void of all Reaſon, and unworthy of the Commiſſion I have the Honour to bear, but my Name would have deſerved to be had in Reproach among all *Freemen*; and a Houſe of Repreſentatives, who ſhould be the Guardians of *Liberty*, ought to have been the laſt Perſons to propoſe ſuch an Infringement of the Rights of a *Britiſh* Subject. By theſe Conſiderations, founded on the Principles of Freedom, and a Love of our excellent Conſtitution, my Conduct was actuated; though it would otherwiſe have been much more agreeable to me, to have confronted thoſe Slanderers of my Character, and vindicated myſelf, as I am deſirous of doing, before your Honour, or any impartial and legal Judicature.

Fourthly. The laſt Thing I would obſerve, with Regard to the Conduct of the late Aſſembly, in my Caſe, is, that it muſt be an Inlet and Encouragement to much falſe Swearing, if the Evidence of ſuch partial and corrupt Witneſſes is taken in their own Cauſe, *coram non judice*, where they are not puniſhable by Law for Perjury: For in ſuch Caſes, when Perſons have been procured to aſſert Facts by Way of Petition, and are afterwards, contrary to their Expectation, called before a publick Body to ſupport them, the Neceſſity they are under to juſtify their own Conduct, muſt convince every diſcerning Man, that, in ſuch a Situation, the Tranſition from aſſerting to ſwearing falſely, will be no difficult Matter amongſt them.

Upon the whole, it may be ſubmitted, whether the Character drawn of me by the late Aſſembly does not perfectly agree with their own Conduct, *viz*. "That regard-"leſs of the impartial and juſt Diſcharge of their Duty, "and wickedly and corruptly, through an avaritious Diſ-"poſition *(to uſurp Powers that do not belong to them)* and "deſignedly to oppreſs and injure me, they have miſbe-"haved themſelves greatly, by taking Wages of the Pub-"lick, under Colour of their Office, where no Services "were done their Country, and by encouraging the "Bringing in a Number of petty Suits before them, by "corrupt and wicked Practices, in order to gratify their "Party Rancour, to the great Scandal of Juſtice, Deroga-"tion of the Laws, and grievous Diſtreſs of His Maje-"ſty's Subjects."---It may alſo be ſubmitted, whether it would not have redounded more to their Credit, if, inſtead of making Uſe of their Power to ſit as the Perſecutors of thoſe who have oppoſed their unjuſtifiable Meaſures, they had employed their Time, and the Publick Money, to better Purpoſes, by taking Pity on the Sufferings of their diſtreſſed Conſtituents, and putting their Country in a Poſture of Defence. Had they done ſo, it might have ſaved the Shedding much innocent Blood, and prevented Strife and Contention among Neighbours.

The Treatment I have received, in having my Name branded in the publick Gazette, before I had Time to be heard by your Honour, or tried by my Peers, I hope will juſtify the Freedom I have uſed with my Opponents on this Occaſion. Sorry I am to think, that their Conduct has been ſo diametrically oppoſite to that Juſtice and Humanity which heretofore diſtinguiſhed their Predeceſſors in Aſſembly, and which yet diſtinguiſhes the ſober and better Part of the Inhabitants of this Province. Will not the Peruſal of ſuch virulent and malignant Papers, induce the World to think, that *Pennſylvania* is no longer the Land of brotherly Love, Forbearance and Meekneſs, but of the moſt bitter Perſecution, and ſevere Calumny? For my Part, I doubt not being able to juſtify my Conduct to your Honour, and the World; and while that is the Caſe, I am little ſollicitous about the Cenſure of an Aſſembly, whoſe particular Talents and Character are known to have been Slander and Obloquy. And it is a favourable Circumſtance for me, that in the ſame Gazette, that has conveyed to the Publick their unjuſt Attack upon my Character, they have exhibited a Meſſage to your Honour, which will be a ſtanding Monument of Scurrility and Abuſe, ſeldom equalled in a civilized Country. And I had no Reaſon to expect that any greater Regard would be ſhewn to me on falling under their Diſpleaſure, than they have already ſhewn to your Honour, your worthy Predeceſſors, and to all the Members of your Council, without Exception, who have been loaded from time to time with the ſevereſt Reproaches that Malice could invent or beſtow, not even refraining to brand them with the Names of Tyrants, Oppreſſors, *&c.* as is well known both here and abroad. After ſuch Conſiderations as theſe, I am ſo far from thinking it my Misfortune to have been marked out as an Object of their Reſentment, that were I ſo vain as to deſire my Name ſhould be tranſmitted to Poſterity, I think it could not be done in a Manner more advantageous to my Character, than in the Proceedings of the late Aſſembly; provided it appeared that I had borne my conſtant Teſtimony againſt them, and that they had ſpoke ill, not well, of me.

I ſhall not trouble your Honour any further on this Subject at preſent, hoping that what I have ſaid will be ſufficient to ſhew the Spirit by which my Accuſers have been actuated, and to prevent the Conſequences which they muſt have intended by their Miſrepreſentations of me.

I am,

Your Honour's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,

October 19, 1757. WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. A great Number, among the moſt reputable and ſubſtantial Inhabitants of *Cheſter* County, and of my near Neighbours of the ſaid County, and the County of *Philadelphia*, being greatly concerned at the extraordinary Treatment I have met with, in having my Name ſo diſadvantageouſly treated in the common Gazette, and deſirous of remedying, as far as in their Power, the ill Conſequences the ſame may have upon my Character, have voluntarily, and of their own Accord, ſigned ſeveral Certificates, conceived in Terms diametrically oppoſite to the Charges contained in that Addreſs to the Governor, upon which mine is founded. The Publication of theſe Papers is delayed, as many other People of Reputation, having heard of ſuch Certificates, have expreſſed their Deſire of joining with thoſe who have already ſigned them.

* *See this fully ſet forth in the Preface to my Memorial, a Copy of which was delivered to his Honour with the Addreſs.*

On Thurſday laſt Captain Fortin arrived here in ſix Weeks Paſſage from Briſtol, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, September 20.

A Letter from Vice-admiral Watſon, dated on board His Majeſty's ſhip the Kent, off Fort William, in the Eaſt-Indies, the 24th of February, 1757, brings the following Advice.

ON the 2d of February, the Nabob's army were ſeen marching by the Engliſh camp, about a mile diſtance towards the town; and when they were got to a convenient ſpot of ground, they encamped there. Hereupon Col. Clive applied to the Admiral for a party of ſeamen to reinforce him. Accordingly Capt. Warrick received orders on the 4th to take the command of a detachment of ſailors, conſiſting of 569, to join Col. Clive, in order to drive the Nabob out of his camp. On the 5th about two he joined the colonel, whoſe troops were under arms, and ready to march. They marched till five, when the troops in the van were charged by the enemies horſe in their camp, but it did not ſeem to retard our march, and by the time our rear guard had entered, the engagement became general from hedges and buſhes; on which we played our artillery, defending the right and left of our army all the way thro' the camp, in which we found dead men and horſes. The enemy detached a large body of horſe, with two cannon, to the croſs road of the Bunglo, which we ſoon diſlodged with our field pieces, after receiving a few ſhot; and from thence marched into the fort. In this action were killed 12 ſeamen, 2 captains of the company's troops, 17 private men, and 10 ſeapoys. The number wounded were about 15 ſeamen, and 50 ſoldiers and ſeapoys. Lieutenant Lutwidge of the Saliſbury, the only officer mortally wounded.

The Nabob's army was ſaid to conſiſt of 15,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe. We have had various accounts of his loſs. A Bremin, who was ſoon after in the camp, ſays, 1300 men were killed and wounded, and that 21 of the former were officers. Beſides this loſs, upwards of 500 horſes were killed, ſeveral draught Bullocks, and three or four elephants. This attack, tho' not attended with all the wiſh'd for ſucceſs, yet it was ſufficient to make the Nabob very ſollicitous to haſten the buſineſs of a peace, which was concluded on, and conſiſts of the following articles.

Articles acceded to, and ſigned by the Nabob of Bengal, February 9, 1757.

I. Whatever rights and privileges the King has granted the Engliſh company in their Phirmaund, and the Huſbulhoorums ſent from Dilly, ſhall not be diſputed or taken from them, and the immunities therein mentioned be acknowledged and ſtand good. Whatever villages are given the company by the Phirmaund ſhall likewiſe be granted, notwithſtanding they have been denied by former Subahs. The Zemindars of thoſe villages not to be hurt or diſplaced without cauſe.

Signed by the Nabob in his own hand,

I agree to the terms of the Phirmaund.

II. All goods paſſing and repaſſing through the country by land or water, with Engliſh Duſtricks, ſhall be exempt from any tax, fee, or impoſition, from Chokeys, Gaulwalls, Zemindars, or any others.

I agree to this.

III. All the company's factories, ſeized by the Nabob, ſhall be returned. All monies, goods and effects belonging to the company, their ſervants and tenants, and which have been ſeized and taken by the Nabob, ſhall be reſtored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his people, made good by the payment of ſuch a ſum of money, as his juſtice ſhall think reaſonable.

I agree to reſtore whatever has been ſeized and taken by my orders, and accounted for in my Sincany.

IV. That we may have permiſſion to fortify Calcutta in ſuch manner as we may think proper, without interruption.

I conſent to this.

V. That we may have liberty to coin Siccas both of gold and ſilver, of equal weight and fineneſs to thoſe of Muxadavad, which ſhall paſs in the provinces.

I conſent to the Engliſh company's coining their own imports of bullion and gold into Siccas.

VI. That a treaty ſhall be ratified by ſigning and ſealing, and ſwearing to abide by the articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal officers and miniſters.

I have ſealed and ſigned the articles before the preſence of God.

VII. That Admiral Charles Watſon, and Colonel Robert Clive, on the part and behalf of the Engliſh nation, and of the company, do agree to live in a good underſtanding with the Nabob; to put an end to theſe troubles, and be in friendſhip with him while theſe articles are performed and obſerved by the Nabob.

I have ſealed and ſigned the foregoing articles upon theſe terms: That if the Governor and Council will ſign and ſeal them with the company's ſeal, and will ſwear to the performance on their part, I then conſent and agree to them.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Watſon, dated on board the Kent, off Chandenagore, March 31, 1757.

Colonel Clive being joined with 300 of the Bombay troops, who by this reinforcement had with him 700 Europeans, and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandenagore, where he had not been long, before he took poſſeſſion of all the French out-poſts there, except

one

one redoubt, ſituate between the river ſide and the fort walls, wherein were mounted 8 pieces of cannon of 24 pounders, 4 of which pointed down the river. On the 15th inſtant, I ſailed with the Kent, Tyger, and Saliſbury. The 20 gun ſhip and ſloop I ordered up the river ſome days before, to cover the boats attending on the camp. On the 18th I anchored about two miles below Chandenagore, and obſerved the French had done every thing in their power to obſtruct our paſſage. On the 24th, at ſix in the morning, I ſailed up in the following order; the Tyger, Kent and Saliſbury. At ten minutes after ſix the enemy began to fire from the redoubt, which was abandoned as ſoon as the leading ſhip got a-breaſt of it. At three quarters after ſix the ſhips were placed, when I cauſed the ſignal to be made for engaging, which continued very briſk on both ſides till a quarter paſt nine. The enemy then waved over their walls a flag of truce, and deſired to capitulate; and the articles being agreed upon and ſigned, I ſent Capt. Latham, of the Tyger, aſhore to receive the keys, and take poſſeſſion of the fort. Col. Clive marched in with the King's troops about five in the afternoon. They had in the fort 1200 men, of which 500 Europeans, and 700 Blacks, 183 pieces of cannon, from 24 pounders downwards, 3 ſmall mortars, and a conſiderable quantity of ammunition. We have taken four ſloops and a ſnow: the reſt they had ſunk. The enemy had killed in the fort 40 men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 men killed, and 49 wounded: the Tyger 13 killed, and 50 wounded: ſeveral of whom cannnot poſſibly recover. Admiral Pocock was ſlightly wounded. I muſt do this juſtice to all the officers and men in general, to ſay, agreeable to their uſual bravery, they behaved with great ſpirit and reſolution on this occaſion; as did alſo the land forces, who kept a good and conſtant fire the whole time from two batteries, of 4 and 2 guns, they had raiſed very near the fort."

Kent, off Calcutta, in the River Hughly, April 14.

Since the date of my laſt letter ſeveral of the wounded are dead. There are many more in great danger."

From the Auſtrian head quarters at Oſtritz, September 8. By advice from Dreſden, the Pruſſian commandant of that capital has orders to ſet it on fire, notwithſtanding the preſence of the queen of Poland, and to abandon it afterwards, in caſe it is not tenable.

General Haddick has ſeized upon the Caſtle of Bautzen, where he took one Pruſſian Battalion, two Pair of Colours, and two Pieces of Cannon, beſides a conſiderable Magazine, of all Sorts of Proviſions. This Poſt was of vaſt Importance, and ſecured the Enemy's Communication with Saxony.

Erfurth, Sept. 9. A large Party of Pruſſians having met Yeſterday, in the Neighbourhood of Naumbourg, a Detachment of Troops from the Prince de Soubize's Army, a very briſk Skirmiſh enſued, which continued upwards of two Hours: Both Parties ſuſtained near an equal Loſs.

Berlin, Sept. 17. The Swediſh Troops having, in an hoſtile Manner, invaded the Dutchy of Pomerania, by taking Poſſeſſion of the Towns of Ancalm and Demmin, which were entirely ungarriſoned; and the Crown of Sweden having thereby commenced an open War againſt the King, it has been ſignified to Baron de Wolfwenſtirna, the Swediſh Miniſter, to appear at Court no more. According to Advices from Luſatia, a Body of Auſtrian Troops, ſuppoſed to be 15,000, attacked, on the 7th Inſtant, two Battalions of Infantry, which were poſted on a fortified Eminence, near Henerſdorff, in the Neighbourhood of Gorlitz, and, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance, at laſt made themſelves Maſters of it, but abandoned it ſoon after. Our Loſs in this Attack amounts to 800 killed and wounded, and that of the Enemy is ſuppoſed to be ſome Thouſands; but what renders our Loſs irreparable, is the Death of the brave General Winterfeldt, who, in leading ſome Succours to the two Battalions, received a Muſket Shot, of which he died the Night following. According to the lateſt Advices from Pruſſia, the Ruſſian Army has continued very peaceably in its Camp ever ſince the Battle. On the 7th they made a Show as if they would paſs the Aller, but retired very ſoon after. Two Thouſand Ruſſians, on board the Galleys, who had attempted to make a Deſcent upon the Coaſt of Labiau, have been repulſed by 600 of the Militia.

Hague, Sept. 23. The Army of the Empire deſert prodigiouſly, many are gone over to the King of Pruſſia, and between 4 and 5000 have found their Way into this Country, to ſeek their Fortunes. His Majeſty has ordered the Swediſh Miniſter to leave his Court, and has declared, with a Firmneſs peculiar to himſelf, that he looks upon the Conduct of the Swedes againſt him, as a Declaration of War, and ſhall proceed accordingly.---

From the French Camp at Cloſter Severn, September 14. Marſhal Richelieu has ſent the following circular Letter to the ſeveral General Officers acting under him.

"I have juſt concluded, Gentlemen, with a miniſter from Denmark, a ſuſpenſion of arms between the armies and the detached corps. I ſend you immediate advice of it, that you may give the ſame orders to the troops under your command, as I have juſt given to the whole army, in order to prevent any act of hoſtility. This ſuſpenſion is a preliminary article of a convention between the Duke of Cumberland and me, which I ſhall impart to you when it is concluded, and which, I hope, you will find as advantageous as it is glorious for his Majeſty's arms."

The convention is juſt concluded, and as we are by that means enabled to act with vigour againſt the King of Pruſſia, Marſhal Richelieu has ordered Lieutenant General de Berchini to march with all expedition with the troops under his command, to join the Prince de Soubize. The gens d'armes, and other troops that are in the Landgraviate of Heſſe Caſſel, have received the ſame orders, and 60 battalions of foot, together with the greateſt part of the horſe belonging to our army, are likewiſe going to be detached to march againſt the king of Pruſſia.

Hague, Sept. 27. By an expreſs from Berlin, we have juſt received an account, that, on the 13th inſtant, the Ruſſian army made a precipitate retreat out of Pruſſia, which was executed in ſo haſty a manner, that they left all their ſick and wounded behind them, to the amount of 15 or 16000 men, and 80 pieces of cannon, &c. Marſhal Apraxin maſked his deſign, by advancing all his irregulars towards the Pruſſian army, ſo that Marſhal Lehwald was not informed of it, till the third day, when he detached Prince George of Holſtein with 10000 horſe, to purſue them, but with little hopes of coming up with them, as they made forced marches, in order to be the ſooner in their own country. The cauſe of this extraordinary event is not yet known. M. Lehwald was ſaid to be marching to Pomerania. By our accounts from Germany, the French, under the Prince of Soubize, fly before the King of Pruſſia. Thoſe with Marſhal Richelieu ſeem to move much ſlower, ſince the arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick in the dutchy of Haberſtadt, with a corps of troops, who has defeated the van guard of the French near Egeln, conſiſting of 1000 men. The French ſeem to keep to the Hartz mountains, inſtead of following the plain, which may retard and embarraſs them conſiderably; and it ſeems very uncertain, whether and how the junction of their army can be made.

Stetin, Sept. 16. The Swediſh troops are marching towards this city; but we are in a condition to give them a warm reception, the garriſon being provided with every thing neceſſary for a good defence. The militia of the country are in motion on every ſide, in order to form in a body, and oppoſe this ſudden invaſion.

Lintz, Sept. 14. It is ſtrongly reported, that Marſhal Daun is marched at the head of 40,000 men to follow the King of Pruſſia, and that Prince Charles of Lorrain, with the remainder of the imperial and royal army, will continue in Luſace, in order to be a check upon the troops commanded by the Prince of Brunſwick Bevern.

Hanover, Sept. 21. The five brigades of carabineers decamped yeſterday from Linden, in order to join the reſt of the troops that are deſtined to reinforce the Prince de Soubize's army. We received advice the day before yeſterday, that the King of Pruſſia, after three forced marches, arrived the 18th inſt. within ſight of the above army; and that though his Pruſſian Majeſty found it very advantageouſly poſted, he was making preparations to attack it, before it could be joined by the reinforcements that were expected.

Paris, Sept. 26. We have intelligence from different places, particularly from our coaſts, that the Engliſh fleet is detained at Sea by ſo great a calm, that it can neither advance, nor put back. M. de Conflans's fleet at Breſt is getting ready with the utmoſt diligence. The men of war at Rochfort are ordered to Breſt. We are in no fear of the Engliſh in any part, as we are prepared for them every where. Marſhal Richelieu's army is ſeparated into five camps. A part of the right is making forced marches to the ſuccour of the Prince de Soubize, who has retired from Erfurth to Eyſenach.

Erfurth, Sept. 15. When the French Troops and thoſe of the Empire retired from this Place, they left but ſix Battalions, who threw themſelves into the Citadel of Peterſberg, the Commandant of which has received Orders to hold out 'till the Prince of Soubize and the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen return with the Reinforcement that is to join their Army. A Detachment of Pruſſian Troops arrived here Yeſterday, and their Army encamps in the Neighbourhood. The King of Pruſſia immediately ordered the Caſtle of Peterſberg to be inveſted, and ſummoned the Commandant to ſurrender; but he declared his Reſolution of defending it to the laſt Extremity.

The Sums in which we were taxed when the Pruſſians appeared here in the Beginning of the Campaign, have not only been demanded again, but they alſo require an extraordinay Contribution, beſides Proviſions and Forage. The King of Pruſſia, after letting his Troops halt a Day and a half, though they did not deſire any Reſt, has reſumed his March, in order to overtake the Troops of France, and the Army of the Empire, before they can be reinforced.

On the Road between Naumbourg and this Town, his Pruſſian Majeſty received a Courier with two Pieces of Intelligence, viz. the Hoſtilities begun in Pomerania by the Swedes, and the Death of the brave General Winterfeldt: Upon which, like a true Hero, like a Man whoſe Friendſhip always goes along with his Eſteem, with Tears ſtanding in his Eyes, he ſaid, *I may find Reſources againſt the Multitude of my Enemies; but how few Men are to be found like Winterfeldt?*

Eyſenach, Sept. 18. The Prince of Soubize's Army and that of the Empire have retired towards this Place, in order to wait for Reinforcements, and unite with the Body of Troops which Marſhal Richelieu is going to detach from the River Liene. The Van-Guard of the Pruſſian Army has had a very ſharp Skirmiſh near Gotha with the Rear of the Prince of Soubize's Troops, of which ſeveral Waggons full of wounded have been brought to Gotha, and to this Town.

Francfort, Sept. 18. Prince Soubize being come near Eyſenach and Langezalta, there is not above two Leagues Diſtance between his Army and that of the Pruſſians.

Toulon, Sept. 8. M. de la Clue's Squadron is entirely careened, and taking in Proviſions with ſuch Diſpatch, that they work Sundays and Holidays. We have no Accounts from Corſica, nor of the Engliſh Fleet which blocks up Baſtia. It is probable, that the Report of the great Preparations making here and at Marſeilles will check the Ardor of the Rebels who are in Arms, and who, without Doubt, will be apprehenſive of ſome fatal Overthrow. This Report is ſpread along the Coaſts of Italy, and will eaſily reach Corſica. The Marquis de Fremer is ſtill here; and we expect this Autumn the Squadron of M. de Grammont, conſiſting of three Ships of the Line, and three Frigates.

Hamburgh, Sept. 23. If Credit may be given to ſeveral private Letters received this Day from Magdebourg, a Pruſſian Officer is paſs'd by there in his Way to Berlin, with an Account that the King of Pruſſia has attacked and beaten the Army of the Prince de Soubize. According to the ſame Letters his Pruſſian Majeſty has prevailed with Part of the Army of the Empire to lay down their Arms, and has routed the reſt of them.

Hanover, Sept. 23. It is ſtrongly reported, that a Body of 30,000 Men, draughted out of the French Militia, are coming to this Country, to ſupply the Places of thoſe whom the Army of the moſt Chriſtian King hath loſt by Sickneſs and Deſertion.

LONDON, September 17.

Advices from Dantzick ſay, that a very extraordinary report has prevailed there for three days, viz. That the Kan of the Tartars of Crimea, in concert with the Kan of Budziac, had taken the field with a numerous army, to inſult the frontiers of Ruſſia, and make an invaſion in the Ukraine.

Admiral Boſcawen is going out with a ſquadron, as is another Admiral, ſaid to be the Hon. George Bridges Rodney, Eſq;

September 20. A ceſſation of arms is ſaid to have been agreed on between the French and the Hanoverians, Brunſwickers and Heſſians, the 11th Inſtant; and that the Duke de Richelieu was marched for Magdebourg or Berlin.

It is ſaid, that had the French refuſed to ſign a Neutrality for Hanover, the King of Denmark would have ſent immediately 30,000 men to join his Royal Highneſs the Duke.

September 22. It is ſaid the French troops, which are ordered to return from the electorate of Hanover, have orders to make forced marches, in order to reinforce the army under Prince Soubize.

September 24. His Royal Highneſs the Duke is ſpeedily expected home, the horſe guards having orders to hold themſelves in readineſs at a moment's warning.

It is ſaid that the Troops that are to embark for Cork are ordered to South-Carolina.

After the forces under Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive had taken the town of Chandenagore, they found therein upwards of 180,000 l. in bullion.

It is reported that the St. Alban's man of war, of 60 guns, has taken and carried into Liſbon, a French man of war of 50 guns.

September 27. Extract of a private letter from Dreſden, September 14.

"This morning arrived a trumpet from the Auſtrian army, who was conducted blindfold to our commandant, to whom he delivered a meſſage, and received an anſwer; after which he was conducted back in the ſame Manner. It is ſaid there is a Body of 20,000 Auſtrians at Pirna; ſo that we look upon ourſelves at preſent upon the eve of a ſiege. Our garriſon conſiſts but of three battalions; yet, in conjunction with the men fit for ſervice, drawn from the hoſpitals, the detachments withdrawn from advanced guards, and volunteers, make in the whole near 7000 men. Our works are in good condition, our magazines well ſupplied, and we are extremely well provided with artillery.

Twelve men of war, and ſix frigates, a few days ago appeared before Havre-de Grace, which ſtruck ſo great a panick into the Inhabitants, that they began to pack up their beſt effects, in order to withdraw. The court being informed thereof, ſent thither two regiments that were in Rouen, upon whoſe arrival the Engliſh diſappeared. 'Tis ſaid they have 15000 troops on board their fleet. Such a force is indeed formidable, and they may poſſibly with it venture ſome great enterprize, but our coaſts are every where ſo well ſecured, that we believe we need be under no apprehenſions.

They write from Leghorn, that the Engliſh fleet have blocked up Baſtia, ſo as abſolutely to prevent the Genoeſe ſuccours from entering the place; and that it was believed General Paoli, who commands the Malecontents, would endeavour to ſtorm the place by land, while the Engliſh, under cover of their large ſhips, would debark a great number of ſeamen, in order to make a like attempt on the works next the ſea.

September 29. They write from Francfort, that the French and Imperial army, as it is ſaid, retired from the neighbourhood of Erfurth on the approach of the King of Pruſſia, and were encamped before Eyſenach and Langenſaltza, leaving 6000 men at Erfurth to cover their Magazines, which if loſt, they muſt either fight or ſtarve. Moſt people here are of opinion, that a deciſive battle has really happened.

Letters from Zell, dated the 17th of September, ſay, that the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu was arrived with his forces under the cannon of that place; where he propoſed, in a few days, to draw together 30,000 men, and with them to march, by the way of Brunſwick and Haberſtadt, to the relief of the Prince de Soubize.

We hear that 8000 men are going to be raiſed, in order to add a battalion to every regiment on the eſtabliſhment, that has not already had a battalion added to them.

Several ſhips of war are ordered to be laid upon the ſtocks, particularly two of 100 guns, four of 90, and ſix of 80, to be completed as faſt as poſſible.

Tho' the Pruſſian miniſter left Stockholm without taking leave, the King ſent him a preſent of a rich brilliant ring, and the Queen ſent him a gold ſnuff-box, with her Majeſty's picture in the lid.

October 1. The maſter of a veſſel juſt arrived from Riga gives an account, that above 100 women had choſen rather to throw themſelves into the ſea at Memel, than to ſubmit to the brutalities offered them by the Coſſacks, &c. in the Ruſſian army.

Yeſterday a council was held at Kenſington, on diſpatches received from the King of Pruſſia.

It is ſuppoſed that the Britiſh fleet (conſiſting of 18 men of war) which has blocked up Baſtia at Corſica, is to eſtabliſh a ſettlement upon that iſland for receiving men of war, the better to protect our trade to the Mediterranean and the Levant.

Some ſhips in the river, taking in building materials, are going for Anamaboe, on the coaſt of Guiney.

It is ſaid, that the tranſports which are gone to Spithead, are part of them to take in troops at Southampton, and then proceed to Cork, where they are to take in the draughts made from the regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, and then go for ſome part of America; but it is not ſaid whether South or North.

Some very large ſhips, taken up as tranſports, are taking on board in the river many thouſands of brick, and ſome hundred hogſheads of ſifted lime, for building additional forts, or repairing the old ones, agreeable to plans delivered by the office of Ordnance.

October 3. Yeſterday Mr. Mitchell, charged with the affairs of the King of Pruſſia, received an expreſs from Marſhal Lehwald, informing him, that there had been a revolution in Ruſſia, and that General Apraxin was marching his army back into that kingdom, leaving behind him 9000 ſick and wounded.

By an account received of the battle between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians, it appears that the latter had 24,000 men killed and wounded.

It is ſaid that the diſputes have run ſo high in the Senate of Sweden, as to occaſion the members to draw on one another, and that they were all killed except two.

It is ſaid from good authority, that four foreign officers of the allied army, under the Duke of Cumberland, are under arreſt for cowardice, to take their trials as ſoon as they ſhall enter their reſpective territories, the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel not excepted.

A report has prevailed, ſince the ſigning of the convention for Hanover, that a ceſſation of hoſtilities had been propoſed to the King of Pruſſia on the part of France, which his Majeſty rejected with diſdain.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland is expected at Kenſington this week from Stade, his coaches being gone to Eſſex to wait for him.

Advices from Hamburgh, dated the 23d ult. ſay, that by ſeveral private letters received that day from Magdebourg, they learnt that a Pruſſian officer had paſſed through

that city, going to Berlin, with the news that the King had attacked and defeated the Prince de Soubize's army, and obliged a part of the army of the empire to lay down their arms, after routing the other part thereof.

From Dantzick they write, that advices had been received at Warsaw, by the way of Bender, that the Turks had declared war against Russia; which, the departure of Count Apraxin from Prussia, and his forced marches to get back to Russia, seemed to confirm.

Some private letters from Hamburgh pretend, the Hessians and Brunswickers are highly dissatisfied with the neutrality convention, and have either taken up their arms again, or will seize the first favourable opportunity to do so; as hoping to be serviceable to the common cause of protestantism, by partaking of the benefits that must arise from the retreat of the Russian Army.

October 4. It is said that Marshal Apraxin nailed up, and left behind him in his Camp, eighty Pieces of Cannon.

By this good Turn, Marshal Lehwald will be at Leisure to come down and drive the Swedes out of Pomerania, which will probably soon make the Swedish Senate alter their System, in order to keep Peace at Home.

We hear that they have begun to plan out the Fortifications intended to be built at Milford-Haven, which are to be carried on with the utmost Expedition.

Several of the old 40 Gun Men of War are ordered to be cut down and converted into Frigates of 32 Guns each.

Some of the Transports lately sailed are said to be gone to join Admiral Osborne in the Mediterranean.

Some Ships of War are preparing with all Expedition to sail for the West Indies to relieve the Ships stationed there.

October 6. Though the Dutch Gazettes are not positive as to the King of Prussia's defeating the Prince of Soubize's Army, there are private Letters from Amsterdam which say, that a Battle was fought on the 22d of September, wherein the former gained a compleat Victory; and that his Prussian Majesty had at the same Time defeated such Part of the Army of the Empire as did not acquiesce in his Proposal to lay down their Arms.

Upon comparing all the Accounts, it appears to be very uncertain whether there has been any Battle between the Prussian and French Armies: but it is beyond all Doubt there was a great Misunderstanding between the Princes Soubize and Hilbourghausen, and that the Germans, as is very natural, shewed great Backwardness towards cutting one another's Throats, for the Service and Entertainment of the French.

Yesterday Part of the Furniture was carried from the Duke of Cumberland's Appartments at St. James's to Kensington, to furnish his Royal Highness's Appartments there.

We hear an Express is arrived with some important Dispatches from the Court of Denmark, where some Negotiations of the greatest Consequence are on the Tapis.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Oct. 8. 1757. Yesterday an Account was received, that the Fleet, and Transports, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, were arrived at St. Helen's, having sailed from Basque Road, on the 1st Inst. On the 23d of September Sir Edward Hawke ordered the Vice Admiral, with his Division, composed of the Magnanime, Barfleur, Neptune, Torbay, and Royal William, Frigates, Bomb Vessels, Fire Ships and Cutters, to attack the Isle of Aix, between the Islands of Rhee and Oleron. The Magnanime led, and about Twelve the Fire began from the Fort, with Shells, and great Guns, and continued while our Ships approached, 'till about ten Minutes after One, when the Magnanime brought up within less than 40 Yards of the Fort, where she kept an incessant Fire for about 35 Minutes, as did the Barfleur, which brought up about five Minutes after her, abreast of the Fort. About three Quarters after One the Firing ceased, the Garrison having struck their Colours, and surrendered. They had in the Fort eight Mortars of about 14 Inches Diameter, and 30 Guns, sixteen of which 18, and the Remainder about 14 Pounders. The Magnanime, tho' damaged in her Rigging, Yards, and Masts, yet had only two Soldiers killed, and 11 Men wounded. Of the Garrison, which consisted of near 600 Seamen and Soldiers, only one was killed, and seven or eight wounded. The Works of this Fort have been since blown up.

On the 29th of September the Resolution was taken to return to England with the Troops, no Attempt having been made to land on the Coast of France.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Oct. 7.

"Yesterday in the Afternoon Admiral Hawke's Fleet arrived at St. Helen's, with all the Transports; and they are now got to Spithead and safe moored. It is said they were becalmed seventeen Days in the Bay of Biscay, within which Time all the French Coast was alarmed, so that there was no Prospect of making a Descent on the Main with any Success; but they attacked the Isle of Aix in the Bay of Biscay, and took it without any Resistance, except one Discharge from the Garrison in Return to a Broadside first given by the Magnanime; after which they demolished the Fortifications, and brought the Governor and People (except the Women and Children) away Prisoners. There were two Marines killed on board the Magnanime. 'Tis said there were some Dissentions between the General Officers of the Navy and Army; but as yet can't learn the Particulars, very few People being come on Shore, the Wind blowing hard at S. S. W.

The Reasons assign'd for the sudden Return of the Forces sent upon the Secret Expedition, are so various, that we don't chuse to insert any 'till we have better Authority.

The Hardi, a French Man of War, of 74 Guns, homeward bound from Martineco, fell in with Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet in the Bay, and was chased by five of our Ships; and finding she could not run into the River Garonne, she bore away to Sea, and got clear of them all, and is arrived safe at Port Passage.

We hear an Order is given for victualling the Fleet employed in the late Expedition for some Months longer.

They are now busy at the War-Office making out the Rout of the Regiments that were employed in this Expedition.

It is said with great Confidence, that there has been lately 50,000 Quarters of Corn exported from the River Thames, for the Use of a distressed State on the Continent.

There are private Letters in Town, which say, that 70,000 Turks have entered the Territories of the Empress of Russia, on Behalf of the King of Prussia.

According to private Letters from Amsterdam, there is a Rumour, that a certain great Protentate in the North is disposed to resign the Crown to the next Heir, which, however, merits Confirmation.

The Court of Berlin has caused the following News to be published:---On the 19th Inst. was brought to the Head-Quarters of the King at Erfurth, an Austrian Courier, who was carrying to Col. Laudon a Patent creating him a Major-General. The King sent a Trumpet with the Patent to the Colonel, and at the same Time his Compliments upon his Promotion. An affair of the like Nature happened not long since.---There was found among the Equipages of General Nadasti, his Patent of Creation from Croatia, which his Majesty ordered to be sent to him, along with his Secretary and other Domesticks which were taken Prisoners in Lusatia. The Purveyors of Provisions and others, who were taken Prisoners in the late Affair at Gotha, have likewise been sent back by his Majesty's Orders.

Genoa, Sept. 10. The reinforcement of 400 men, sent to Corsica, landed there in spite of a warm opposition, and forced the rebels to raise the siege of San Pallegrino.

Paris, Sept. 26. Since the Check which the Corsican Rebels received at San Pallegrino, the English Men of War have left the Island, and steered Eastward.

BOSTON, November 21.

The Master of a Vessel arrived at Marblehead, informs, That on the second Instant, being on Bank Vert, in the Dawn of the Morning, about a Mile and a Half Distance, he discovered 3 large Ships standing E. S. E. and that they threw out three white Ensigns.---That on the third Day of November, between Bank Vert and Bank Quero, about 12 or 1 a Clock, he saw 13 Sail of large Ships, about 3 Leagues Distance, but saw no Colours, standing about E. N. E.---And Friday, the fourth of November, in the Dawn of the Morning, being on Bank Quero, he saw 3 Ships, and (he thought) a Schooner, about a League Distance, standing about S. E. and by E.

Our Advices from the Westward are, That Lord Loudoun, with 3000 regular Troops, was at Fort Edward; and that he intended, in a few Days, to discharge all the Men belonging to this Province.---And that Captain Thody, who had been out with a Scouting Party from Fort Edward, had killed and captivated 13 Frenchmen, being all the Scout.

NEW-YORK, November 28.

Our last Accounts from Albany are of Thursday last, which positively assure us, that a Body of about 300 Indians, and 100 Frenchmen, had actually fallen on that Part of the German-Flats situate on the North Side of the Mohawk's River, and burnt and destroyed every House and Barn they came across, had killed and scalped about ten or twelve of the Inhabitants, and carried away Captives at least one Hundred and ten more, Men, Women and Children, besides the Cattle, killing all such Beasts they could not carry away; that some of the Indians continued at the Flats near three Days, laying waste the Country; and that one of the Captives had made his Escape from the Enemy, and come back, reporting, that on his March he lagg'd pretty much, which the Enemy did not notice, and that coming near the Oneyda Lake (about 20 or 25 Leagues on this Side of Oswego) he observed a Number of Frenchmen to be very busy in landing of Cannon, in order, he thought, to erect a Fortification either on the Lake, or somewhere on Wood-creek.

Wednesday last returned from a Cruize of about five Weeks, the (extraordinary successful) Privateer Sloop Harlequin, mounting 8 small Carriage Guns, a few Swivels, and carrying 40 Men, formerly one of our Pilot Boats. She brought in with her [and it would have proved a Wonder if she had not] a French Prize Ship, which she took on the second Inst. in Lat. 28. 20. Long. 59. 17. after a tough Engagement from Day Light till 9 o' Clock, when Monsieur struck. She mounted eight large Carriage Guns, had 28 Men, and is called the Marshal De Refellue, Monsr. Delbroil Commander, Burthen between 250 and 300 Tons, is an entire new Vessel, and loaded with 533 Hogsheads of Sugar, 166 Barrels, 49 Tierces, and 17 Hogsheads of Coffee, besides other Things. This Ship was bound from Martineco to Old France, and sailed in Company with ten Sail of Merchantmen, and 4 Men of War, one of 64 Guns, one of 54, and two Frigates. One Mr. Cunningham was a Ransomer on board of this Prize, she having taken an English Vessel, and ransomed her for 5000 l. Sterling, a few Days before the Harlequin took her.

The same Day arrived a Prize Ship called La Francois, Peter Tourame, Master, taken October 24, in Lat. 19. Long. 58. by the Sturdy Beggar Privateer, of this Port, Capt. Troup. She was bound from Marseilles to the West-Indies, and is loaded with Claret, White Wine, Cyprus ditto, Brandy, Soap, Candles, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Almonds, Oil, &c. She mounted 6 Guns, and had 33 Hands.

About a Fortnight ago two Soldiers belonging to the Regulars, being at a small Distance from Fort-Edward, looking for some Sheep, were kill'd and scalped by a scouting Party of the Enemy. Several Parties from Fort-Edward have lately been out on a Scout, but made no Discovery of any of the Enemy being nigh the Fort for some Time, until the above; save, indeed, that some of them had come over the Lake to get Turnips and other Roots which had been sown by the English near Fort William Henry before it was taken and destroyed.

Newark, in New-Jersey, November 23, 1757.

Last Sunday Evening the Honourable Colonel PETER SCHUYLER arrived at his House at Peterborough, and was saluted by this Town with the Discharge of thirteen Cannon. The Evening following he was attended by several Gentlemen of Distinction to the Town, and was paid the same Compliment: All the principal Houses were illuminated, a Bonfire erected, which was attended by several hundred People, and the Cannon continued firing the Remainder of the Evening: Joy was conspicuous in every Countenance, and each one manifested his Regard due to the Merit of that Gentleman; whose kind and humane Treatment to his Fellow Sufferers while in Captivity, as well as his great Attachment to the Interest of his Country, and uncommon Zeal for his Majesty's Service, merits universal Esteem.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Rickey, dated at the Head Quarters, on the Frontiers of New-Jersey, Nov. 17.

"Sir, I have the melancholy News to tell you, that your Friend John Doty was killed, scalped, and butchered in a barbarous Manner Yesterday, within two Miles of the Fort; as was likewise Serjeant Mahurin; there was a Soldier with them, all on Horseback, when five Indians in Ambush fired, killed the two, and shot thro' the Soldier's Great Coat, when he immediately got down, and one of the Savages run towards him with his Tomahawk, but the Soldier fired his Piece and stopt him, then took up Doty's Piece and snapt it (for by Doty's Fall he had hurt the Lock) however he kept it presented until he mounted and rode off. This alarmed the People, but as yet we have discovered nothing more than the usual Marks, a Quantity of Blood. The Soldier is positive he killed one of them. The Inhabitants on the whole Frontier are so terrified that they are moving, the rest gathering together, and stockading themselves in the best Manner they can."

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

In a Letter from Barbados, dated October 24, it is said, that a Flag of Truce had been sent from thence, some time before, to Martineco, with 70 Prisoners, which was detained there till a French Fleet, getting ready to sail, had got to Sea, under Convoy of two Ships of the Line, and two Frigates, and was then sent back without any Prisoners.

The Privateer Spry, Captain Byard, of this Port, had put into Barbados, to repair some Damage she had received in her Masts, but had taken nothing.

A Bermudian Sloop, bound to that Island from this Place, is said to be taken, and carried into Martineco.

Arrived at Barbados from this Harbour, the Captains Cotton, Clarke, and Scott.

By Captain Jones, from Anguilla, we have Advice, that Captain Shearman, in a Privateer Sloop of Antigua, has taken a French Ship, homeward bound from Martineco, and carried her in there, supposed to be worth Ten Thousand Pounds: And that Captain Fabre, from this Port, was arrived at St. Christophers.

Captain M'Clelland, bound here from Antigua, sailed before Captain Patterson, who came up on Monday last.

Captain Forten, from Bristol, sailed in Company with 23 Sail of Merchantmen, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Antelope, Captain Saumaurez. Among them were the Captains Chambers, Nelson and Hinton, for New-York, some Vessels for Boston, and some for Maryland.

On Sunday last Captain Hamilton arrived here from Halifax, and brought with him some more of our People, who were taken at Lake George.

The Susannah, Captain Cunningham, from hence, is arrived at Liverpool.

Yesterday the Brig John, Captain Boulton, arrived here in eight Weeks from Liverpool. Captain Arthur of, and for this Place, sailed with him.

The Snow Recovery, Captain Stephenson, from Londonderry, is in the River.

*** KENT COUNTY LOTTERY TICKETS sold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Good Intent, Samuel Maxwell, from London.
Brig Margery, Peter Spence, from Barbados.
Brig Sally, Robert Patterson, from Antigua.
Snow Prince George, William Kidd, from Dublin.
Snow William, John Thompson, from Londonderry.
Sloop Elizabeth, Alexander Sweeney, from Halifax.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from New-York.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, from Barbados.
Ship Ann, George Forten, from Bristol.
Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderson, from Newry.
Ship Blandford, John Hamilton, from Halifax.
Ship Prince William, A. M'Ilvaine, from Londonderry.
Ship Hercules's Prize, Robert White, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Hannah, James Cobourn, for Barbados.
Brig Nancy, Thomas Carter, for Ditto.
Sloop Margaret, Hugh Bowes, for Montserrat.

CLEARED.

Snow Charming Martha, Jonah Blackburn, to Dublin.
Snow Morning-Star, Michael Welsh, to Sligoe.
Sloop Lark, Richard Hogg, to New-York.
Sloop Isabella, Archibald Laws, to Georgia.
Sloop Charming Elizabeth, Stephen Payne, to Rh. Island.
Sloop Mary, William Savage, to St. Christophers,
Brig Indian King, John Ford, to Ditto.
Ship Charming Polly, Henry Dunn, to Barbados.
Ship Friendship, Thomas Cochran, to Antigua.
Ship Esther, Robert Savage, to St. Christophers.
Schooner Elizabeth, Edward Bowen, to Boston.

JUST published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, The POCKET ALMANACK for the Year 1758.

Where also may be had, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for the same Year.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Easton*, in the Months of *July* and *August*, 1757.

Just imported from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, and to be sold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his Store in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Armit's,

A CHOICE Assortment of European and East India Goods. Also good Barbados Rum.

COARSE SALT,

On board the Friendship, Henry Jones, Master, to be sold by

ROBERT and AMOS STRETTELL. *

Philadelphia, November 28. 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that the Lease granted some time since, by the Corporation of this City, of the publick Wharffs, is near expired; Therefore any Person who is desirous of taking the said Wharffs, to wit, those of Vine street, Sassafras street, Mulberry street, High-street, Chesnut street, Walnut-street, and Spruce-street, and executing the Office of Wood Corder thereon, under the Regulations made by the Mayor and Commonalty, is desired to send in his Proposals to Attwood Shute, Esq; Mayor of this City, within fourteen Days from the Date hereof.*

RUN away from his Master, living in Philadelphia, a Negroe Man, named Dick, 22 or 23 Years old, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, his Colour not quite black, but inclining to the tawney; he is a West India Negroe, which may be discovered by his Speech; had on when he went away, a good Felt Hat, a Germantown Worsted Cap, a Check Shirt, a Nap or Bearskin Coat, a Fustian Waistcoat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, almost new, and large Brass Buckles in his Shoes. He also carried with him a white Linen Coat, without Lining, and a Pair of Fustian Breeches. Upon Examination he will be found to have a Lump of Flesh, about half as big as an Egg, upon his Right Foot. Whoever takes up the said Negroe, and carries him to the Workhouse of the City of Philadelphia, shall receive from Mr. James Whitehead, the Keeper of said Workhouse, Forty Shillings Reward, together with all such reasonable Charges as may accrue in bringing him thither. ¶ 1 W.

Philadelphia, November 30, 1757.

STRAYED away, on the 20th Day of this instant November, from Nathan Cook, a large dark brown Mare, without any white about her, a Trotter, about ten Years old, and had but one Shoe on. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her to the Owner, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

NATHAN COOK.

Just imported from London, in the Speedwell, Captain Robinson and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

Next door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, in Water-ſtreet,

A Large aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue, green, black, and drab coloured cloths, fine and ſuperfine drab cloths, fine ratinets and ſhaloons, red ſtriped blankets, blue and red duffils, fine green half-thicks, womens ſcarlet and light coloured cloth cloaks, ſcarlet, pink, blue, green, black, and cloth coloured durants, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, mens white, black, and grey worſted hoſe, womens white, blue and green ditto, black and copper coloured druggets, 3 quarter, 7 eights, yd. wd. and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, 7-8ths, and yd. wd. low and middling priced Iriſh linens, fine yd. wd. tandems, Ruſſia ſheeting, clouting diaper and table-cloths, an aſſortment of calicoes and chintz, cambricks and lawns, a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, ribbons, ferrets, and ſilk laces, a large aſſortment of felt hats, white and yellow common and gilt metal buttons, white and coloured thread, bobbins and tapes, buckram, buttons and mohair, ſcarlet, green, and cloth coloured mohair cord, ſewing ſilk, garters, worſted binding, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs, beſt London ſteel, A. C. No. 3. with an aſſortment of cutlary and and haberdaſhery wares, &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Ship Speedwell, and Brigantine Good Intent, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN BELL,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Samuel Neave's,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. The Partnerſhip between JOHN BELL, and WILLIAM SWORD, being ended, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the ſaid John Bell, who is alſo to pay all Debts due by them. Tbctf.

Imported in the Good Intent, Captain Maxwell, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM RITCHIE,

Oppoſite Meſſieurs Benjamin and Samuel Shoemaker, in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch ſtreet,

A FRESH Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods. Tbctf.

Lately imported from London, and to be ſold by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, near the ſign of the George,

BLUE, drab and copper colour'd broad cloths, ſhaded duroys, blue and black druggets, common ſingle Scotch cambrics, double boil'd ditto, tabberets ſorted; black, green, and blue calimancoes, yard wide tammies, London ſhaloons, mens grey worſted hoſe, womens chever'd cloak'd ditto, men and boys ſtrip'd worſted caps, fine and coarſe ozenbrigs, 3 qr. 7 eights and yard wide garlix, brown buckrams, double tandem ſileſias, fine and coarſe German whited long lawns, yard wide tandems, clear lawns, in whole pieces and patches, clouting diaper, piſtol lawns, cambricks in whole pieces and patches, broad lawns, cur'd Ruſſia diaper, 11 nail, 7 eights and 6 qr. wide check linens, 7 eights and 6 qr. wide cotton and linen checks, 9 qr. flanders bed-tick, yellow ſtay canvas, fine and coarſe blue and white flower'd and ſpotted printed linen handkerchiefs, double and ſingle purple ground calicoes, glazed chintzes, demy blue long cloths, yard wide, 5 qr. and 6 qr. tanjeb and coſſae muſlins, border'd and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, lungee romals, ſtrip'd bengals, cotton romals, womens black velvet, broad black paduaſoy, black and changeable half ell wide Italian mantuas, half yard wide bluſh perſian, ſingle ſilk caps, black ſilk lace, light, cloth colour'd, white and black baladine ſewing ſilk, great variety of flower'd and plain paduaſoys, taffety and ſattin ribbons, flat and round ſilk watch ſtrings, white ſtay braid and twiſt, 2d. and 4d. ferret, Engliſh ſaffron, nutmegs, cloves, mace and cinnamon, Italian hat band crape, plain and ſtrip'd cotton lace, broad and narrow worſted quality bindings, propatria and pot writing paper, flower'd and letter'd gartering, England bend leather ſoals, common needles, large and middling G. B. wool cards, boxes of tin plates, great variety of fine, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe wire, plate faſhion'd white metal buttons, ſhoe and knee buckles, Engliſh ſteel in half faggots, mark'd AC, No 3 corking and middling pins, blue and white ſtrip'd cotton tapes, dandriff ivory combs, Dutch ſpectacles in caſes, horn combs, ſilver and pinchbeck watches, broad, and narrow Holland tapes, nonſopretties, Hool's beſt piſtol capt knives, buck cutteaus, rough and glazed gunpowder in quarter caſks, flower'd ſtick fans, fine white edging, caſes of inſtruments for ſurveyors, mens colour'd gloves maids and girls black glazed lamb mittens, youths, boys, maids and girls ſhammy and glazed lamb gloves, beer and rum braſs cocks, watch ſeals, colour'd thread, bobbins, good pattern ſleeve buttons, &c.

Juſt imported in the Ships Speedwell and Good Intent, from London, and the Ann, from Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap, for ready Money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Rhea and Wikoff, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcriber,

Tbctf. JOHN RHEA.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap by

WHARTON and STORY,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Reynell's,

Super and ſuperfine broadcloths, bearſkins, frizes, kerſeys, plains, fearnoughts ſwarſkin, ſtriped linſeys, red and white flannels, ſpotted rugs, roſe and common blankets, ſtriped duffield blankets, mens yarn and worſted ſtockings, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, tammies, durants, ſingle white alopeens, ſhaloons, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, felt hats, Ozenbrigs, ticklenberg, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia towelling, princes and dowlas linen, 7-8ths garlix, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks and clear lawns, muſlins, variety of checks and ſtripes, cotton hollands, half and 3 qr. ell mantuas, black, ſtraw and cloth colour'd china taffety, perſian taffeties, light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilks, coloured and Scots thread, garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, plain and figured ribbons, holland and diaper tapes, pins, needles, caſe knives and forks, claſp knives, &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Ship Anne, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol, and in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, kerſies, duroys, tammies, calimancoes, camblets, camblettees, worſted damaſks, nonpareils checked, ditto barlicorns, ſilk corded poplins, nap coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckram, ſcarf and mohair buttons, ditto twiſt, hair-cloths, mens and childrens worſted hoſe, mens and womens cotton and thread ditto, knit patterns for breeches, cotton and worſted caps, muffatees, ſhaded ermils, and marking canvas, hair and worſted plush, table-cloths, clouting diaper, bed bunts, cambrick and lawn, Iriſh linen of all ſorts, Ruſſia linens, tandem ſileſias, osnabrigs, brown rolls, ditto heſſen, linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, linen and cotton checks, calicoes and printed linens fine chintz and muſſins, plain and brocaded ſilks, cotton velvet, writing-paper, Leghorn hats, threads and laces, gartering and ferrets, red leather trunks, ribbons and tapes, Flanders lace, bobbin, childrens ſhoes and pumps, ſundry pewter, tea-kettles and tea-pots, tea-ſpoons and table ditto, pewter ſalts and meaſures, holſter piſtols, coffee-mills, pipes and crucibles, bar-lead and ſhot, crown glaſs, plate iron, hard ware, and cutlary of all ſorts, ſad-irons, kitten braſs, iron and braſs wire, pins and needles, tin-mens tools, French indigo, ſaltpetre, cream of tartar, glauber and Epſom ſalts, flour of brimſtone, camphire, aſſa'œtida, jeſuits bark, antimony, ſagoe and ſenna, juniper berries, ſpermaceti, pearl barley, Engliſh ſaffron, bottle and phial corks, and ſundry other drugs and chemical medicines, and India and European Goods.

Juſt imported, chiefly in the Ship Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN HEAD,

At his houſe, nearly oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE aſſortment of 6 qr. blue, green, and drab colour'd ratteens and bear coatings, an aſſortment of blankets and mottled rugs, green, blue, and red duffils, red and black ſtriped duffils, blue, black, ſcarlet, and drab 6 qr. broadcloths, blue, black, red, ſcarlet, and drab ſhaloons, brown buckrams, an aſſortment of white, red, and ſcarlet flannels, red and ſcarlet ſerge, ſtriped linſeys, beſt hemeen and ſaxen ozenbrigs, an aſſortment of blue, white, and drab kerſies, blue, green, red, and white half thicks, blue, green, and drab coloured double and ſingle worſted damaſks, croſs-barr'd fluffs, blue, green, black, and drab calimancoes, drab, blue, green, and pink tammies and durants, womens ſhort cloaks, a very large aſſortment of ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, cotton romals, White-chapel and common ſewing needles, darning ditto, broad and narrow tapes, bobbins, an aſſortment of buttons and mohair, green worſted cording, mens lined drawn-waſhed gloves, blue, green, black, and light coloured hair pluſh, a large aſſortment of cambrick and lawns in pieces and patches, ſpotted and long lawns, a variety of calicoes, F & FF gun-powder, ſhot, and ſmall bar lead, 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, ſheeting ditto, white princes linen and dowlas, yd. wide tandem linens, black China taffeties black ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, buſh, and red half yd. ditto, black mode, gauze and keating handkerchiefs, ſcarlet, blue, and black velvet, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, a large aſſortment of taffeties, paduaſoy, and figured ribbons, ſilk ferrit laces, cotton and thread ditto, Scotch and coloured threads, vandigreaſe, and hat trimmings, an aſſortment of fettered Scotch, and ſcarlet gartering, quality bindings, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wide, yd. and 3-8 hs. cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, ſtriped cotton hollands, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, muffatees, ſilk and worſted caps, a large aſſortment of ſhoe and knee buckles, watch keys and ſeals, ſilk watch ſtrings and ſteel chains, writing paper, an aſſortment of pins, Hool's piſtol capt knives, capt and uncap'd penknives, table knives and forks, ſciſſars and ſmall ſhears, cutroe knives, braſs ink-pots, ſundry ſorts of razors, dandrif combs, a great variety of ſleeve buttons, black and white beads, black necklaces, mens and boys felt hats, with ſundry other articles. tbc. 3 ms.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

GUNPOWDER, lead, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, dowlas, wide and narrow cotton and linen checks, blue, ſcarlet, green and drab colour'd broad cloaths, red, green and grey 6-4 naps, Indian blankets, large and ſmall rugs and blankets, pins, needles, fine and coarſe writing paper, black and white, and colour'd gloves and mittens, Scotch and Manchester linen handkerchiefs, white edging, black lace, gauze lace, thimbles, coarſe and fine plains, red and embaſſed flannels, linſeys, blue, ſcarlet, red, green, and drab ſhaloons, black, blue and green calimancoes, red and blue tammies, durants, venetian poplins, mourning crape, mens fine and coarſe grey and black worſted hoſe, mens ribb'd yarn hoſe, worſted and ſilk caps, blue damaſk, red, blue and green London quality, ſcarlet, Turkey and Scotch garters, cotton laces, buckram, ſtriped, and white cotton tapes, large and ſmall cuttees, ſeal end pen-knives, Barlow's ditto, capt and uncapt penknives, bone and buck knives and forks, razors, horſe fleams, lancets, ſciſars, braſs handle pen knives, braſs ink pots with kniver, braſs and white coat and waiſtcoat buttons, gilt ditto, taffeties and paduaſoy, black, and colour'd ribbons, broad and narrow figured ditto, ſattin ribbons cotton and figured ditto, black, grey, cloth colour'd, white and light colour'd ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces, large and ſmall culjee ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk lungees, black and colour'd gauze handkerchiefs, roſets, black half yard perſian, ell wide ditto, black velvet, ſilver watches, dandrif ivory combs, printed cottons, two coloured and blue ditto, clear lawns in pieces and patches, cambricks in ditto, 6 qr. wd. muſlin, printed Duke handkerchiefs, dark and light calicoes, two coloured and blue, and china blue ditto, full chintz, black, blue, and crimſon coloured taffeties, ſilk romals, cotton ditto, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured cloaks, blue, green, and ſcarlet muffatees, ſamp necklaces, timy and roſe-ſtone ditto, braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, ſcarlet everlaſting, thread and cotton mittens, pepper, verdigreaſe, wool cards, roman vitriol, braſs, ſteel, and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, knitting-needles, cotton hollands, fuſtians, leather ink-pots, watch ſeals, gun locks, awl-blades and tacks, fiſhing-hooks, Scotch kenting handkerchiefs, camblets, Scotch and dark thread, fine ſtitching and coloured ditto, nonſopretties, 8, 10, and 20 penny nails, a good aſſortment of felt hats, &c.

N. B. Said Howell has for ſale a parcel of cordage, ſuitable for the rigging a veſſel of about 150 tons, with cables ſuitable, beſt Engliſh ſail cloth, No. 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8.

JOHN GIBSON

HAS imported in the Mercury, Captain Robinſon, from Liverpool, a large Variety of Iriſh Linens, which he will ſell cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, at his Houſe on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff. T. b. c. t. f.

To be SOLD or LEASED on Groundrent, with Liberty of purchaſing, by PRESERVE BROWN,

TWO Lots of Land, in the Northern Liberties, about three Miles from Philadelphia; one containing 22 Acres, or thereabouts; bounded on the North with the Road that leads from Frankford to Germantown; on the Weſt by Benjamin Maſon's Land; on the South by Robert Wain's Land; and on the Eaſt by the other Lands of the ſaid Preſerve Brown; and has a young Orchard on it. The other Lot contains about 48 Acres, and is bounded on the North by the ſaid Road; on the Weſt by the other Lands of the ſaid Preſerve Brown; on the South by Robert Wain's Land; and Eaſterly by a Road leading from Philadelphia to the aboveſaid Road. The Lots will be ſold together, or in ſmall Parcels, as beſt ſuits the Purchaſers or Leaſors. They are very pleaſantly ſituated for Country Seats or Gardiners, there being a fine Proſpect from them over Delaware River.

Likewiſe a large convenient Brew-houſe and Malt-houſe, in the ſaid Northern Liberties, fronting Wood-ſtreet; part of the Lot extends to Vine-ſtreet, and is a little above Second-ſtreet, being the moſt convenient Place for purchaſing the Barley that comes in at that End of the City of Philadelphia; and at preſent there is a large Stroke of Brewing carried on in it by a Perſon, whoſe Leaſe will expire in two Years. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or leaſe, may apply to John Jones, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ſaid Preſerve Brown, at his Mill on Nottingham, in New-Jerſey, and know the Terms. PRESERVE BROWN.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Fitzſimmons, late of this City Baker deceaſed, are deſired to pay: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by JAMES WHITE, Executor, or THOMAS FITZSIMMONS junior. ⊕

CAME to the Tenement of Philip Megowen, of Goſhen, Chester County, in May laſt, a ſmall black trotting Mare, twelve Hands and a Half high, about nine Years old, a large Star in her Forehead, ſome white Hairs about her Ears and Withers, and branded on her near Shoulder and Buttock ſomething like I B. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges is deſired to take her away. PHILIP MEGOWEN. ⊙

CAME to the Plantation of John Debavyn, in the Township of Whitpain, Philadelphia County, ſome time in June laſt, a young Cow, of a rediſh Colour; and in the Month of Auguſt came to the ſame Plantation a young Bull, alſo of a rediſh Colour. The Owners are deſired to come and prove their Properties, pay Charges, and take them away. JOHN DEBAVYN. ♁

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Kyne, on Mill creek, in Lancaſter County, on the 18th Day of May laſt, a young brown Mare, about three Years old, has no Brand nor Ear mark. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying reaſonable Charges, may have her again, by applying to MICHAEL KYNE. ‡

Juſt imported in the Ship Eagle, Capt. Tomlinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, at the corner of Black horſe alley,

ALapeens, bombazeen, china taffeties, ell-wide perſians, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, ſilk and ſelleriſoy romals, yard and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, calicoes, nankeens, Italian crape and tiffany, mens and womens thread and cotton ſtockings, clouting diaper ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, tammies, durants, buckram, cloth and crow coloured ſewing ſilk, beſt white three corded ditto, ſilk knee garters, taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin and figured ribbons, tapes wood ſtick, cocoa, bone and black fans, girls white and coloured glaized mittens, womens white, coloured and Bath lamb gloves and mittens, mens and womens black ruffd gloves, chip and black horſe-hair hats, pins, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, pepper, executors of G. Burſon wool-cards, ſwitch whips and twigs, gunpowder, an aſſortment of cutlary. Alſo cambletes, ſhaloons, calimancoes, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, worſted caps, check linens, Hamburgh and long lawns, diaper table-cloths, bed bunts, buttons and hair, braſs and metal ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſleeve buttons, thimbles, ſtay hooks, fountain-pens, braſs ink pots, trading and fence pan gunlocks, till, cloſet and cheſt locks, braſs door locks, H, HL and clock caſe hinges, compaſſes, box irons, ſad-irons, battins, ſhee pinchers, thumb latches, plain and braſs knob candleſticks, augers, chiſſels, gouges, hand-ſaws, files, ſcythes, muſkets, fowling-pieces, lead, &c. Tbctf.

To be ſold by

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet,

A VARIETY of European and East-India Goods, Hair ready prepared for Wig makers. Alſo Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Melaſſes, Sugars, Indigo, Coffee, Madeira, Teneriffe and Fyal Wines, Rice, &c.

N. B. He continues his Vendue as uſual, and gives Ready Money for good Hops. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Junior,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, near Streteh's corner, the following goods, viz.

OZenbrigs, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. yard, 3 8ths and 6 qr. cotton checks, dowlas, 3 qr. and 7 8ths wide garlix, 7-8ths bedtick, princes linen, brown and white buckrams, ſingle fileſias, piſtol and broad lawns, clouting diaper, Ruſſia linen, tandem fileſias, long lawns, muſlins, a variety of calicoes, printed linens, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, Scotch handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſilk and cotton romals, ell wide perſians, plain and bordered bandanoes, taffeties, white and bluſh perſians, buttons and mohair, Scotch thread, 2 and 3 yard ſilk laces, ſilk cords, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrits, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ivory and horn combs, plain and figured ribbons, harrateens, hairbines, ſealing-wax, tammies, ſuperfine durants, ſhaloons, ſaggathies, duroys, croſs-barr'd ſtuffs, ſtarretts, floretras, poplins, calimancoes, tapes, bobbins, nonſopretties, coloured and white ſtitching thread, ſcarlet and figured gartering, worſted bindings, womens cloth cloaks, black ſhag, writing paper, ink powder, white and coloured glazed gloves and mittens, pins, knitting-needles, worſted damaſks, boiled camblets, ſilk ditto, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, kerſies, and plains, druggets, ſcarlet and black everlaſtings, blue bays, frizes, bearſkins, ſcarlet ſerges, half-thicks, ſtriped duffils, blankets, white and red flannels, mens womens and childrens worſted hoſe, double and ſingle ſilk caps, corded demities, cotton counterpanes, cutlary and hardware, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, &c. &c. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

December 8, 1757. NUMB. 1511.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the CITIZEN, *or* GENERAL ADVERTISER, *September* 23, 1757.

"The great Demand for the following Letter, occaſions our reprinting it, for the Satisfaction of the Public; and to ſhew how ready we are in communicating to our Readers any Thing worthy their Attention; by expoſing the Artifices of thoſe who would, in a remote Land, overthrow the native Rights and Liberties of Engliſhmen."

To the Printer of the CITIZEN, *or* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SIR,

IN your Paper of the 9th Inſtant, I obſerve the following Paragraph, viz. "The laſt Letters from *Philadelphia* bring Accounts of the Scalping the Inhabitants of the Back Provinces by the *Indians*: At the ſame Time the Diſputes between the Governor and the Aſſembly are carried to as great a Heighth as ever, and the Meſſages ſent from the Aſſembly to the Governor, and from the Governor to the Aſſembly, are expreſſed in Terms which give very little Hopes of a Reconciliation. The Bill to raiſe Money is clogged, ſo as to prevent the Governor from giving his Conſent to it; and the Obſtinacy of the Quakers in the Aſſembly is ſuch, that they will in no Shape alter it: So that while the Enemy is in the Heart of the Country, Cavils prevent any Thing being done for its Relief.----Mr. *Denny* is the third Governor with whom the Aſſembly has had theſe Diſputes within a few Years."

As this Paragraph, like many others heretofore publiſhed in the Papers, is not founded on Truth, but calculated to prejudice the Publick againſt the Quakers and People of *Pennſylvania*, you are deſired to do that injured Province ſome Juſtice, in publiſhing the following Remarks; which would have been ſent you ſooner, had the Paper come ſooner to my Hands.

1. That the Scalping of the Frontier Inhabitants by the *Indians* is not peculiar to *Pennſylvania*, but common to all the Colonies, in Proportion as their Frontiers are more or leſs extended and expoſed to the Enemy. That the Colony of *Virginia*, in which there are very few, if any Quakers, and none in the Aſſembly, has loſt more Inhabitants and Territory by the War than *Pennſylvania*. That even the Colony of *New-York*, with all its own Forces, a great Body of *New England* Troops encamped on its Frontier, and the regular Army under Lord *Loudoun*, poſted in different Places, has not been able to ſecure its Inhabitants from ſcalping by the Indians; who coming ſecretly in very ſmall Parties, ſkulking in the Woods, muſt ſometimes have it in their Power to ſurprize and deſtroy Travellers, or ſingle Families ſettled in ſcattered Plantations, notwithſtanding all the Care that can poſſibly be taken by any Government for their Protection. Centinels poſted round an Army, while ſtanding on their Guard, with Arms in their Hands, are often killed and ſcalped by *Indians*. How much eaſier muſt it be for ſuch an Enemy to deſtroy a Plougliman at Work in his Field?

2. That the Inhabitants of the Frontiers of *Pennſylvania* are not Quakers, and were in the Beginning of the War ſupplied with Arms and Ammunition by the Aſſembly, and have frequently defended themſelves, and repelled the Enemy, being withheld by no Principle from Fighting, and the Loſſes they have ſuffered were owing entirely to their Situation, and the looſe ſcattered Manner in which they had ſettled their Plantations and Families in the Woods, remote from each other, in Confidence of laſting Peace.

3. That the Diſputes between the late and preſent Governors, and the Aſſembly of *Pennſylvania*, were occaſioned, and are continued, chiefly by *new* Inſtructions from the Proprietaries to thoſe Governors, forbidding them to paſs any Laws to raiſe Money for the Defence of the Country, unleſs the Proprietary Eſtate, or much the greateſt Part of it, was exempted from the Tax to be raiſed by Virtue of ſuch Laws, and other Clauſes inſerted in them; by which the Privileges long enjoyed by the People, and which they think they have a Right to, not only as *Pennſylvanians*, but as *Engliſhmen*, were to be extorted from them, under their preſent Diſtreſſes. The Quakers, who, tho' the firſt Settlers, are now but a ſmall Part of the People of *Pennſylvania*, were concerned in theſe Diſputes only as Inhabitants of the Province, and not as Quakers; and all the other Inhabitants join in oppoſing thoſe Inſtructions, and contending for their Rights, the Proprietary Officers and Dependants only excepted, with a few of ſuch as they can influence.

4. That though ſome Quakers have Scruples againſt bearing Arms, they have, when moſt numerous in the Aſſembly, granted large Sums for the King's Uſe (as they expreſſed it) which have been applied to the Defence of the Province; for Inſtance, in 1755, and 1756, they granted the Sum of 55,000 *l.* to be raiſed by a Tax on Eſtates real and perſonal, and 30,000 *l.* to be raiſed by Exciſe on Spirituous Liquors; beſides near 10,000 *l.* in Flour, &c. to General Braddock, and for cutting his Roads, and 10,000 *l.* to General *Shirley*, in Proviſions for the *New-England* and *New-York* Forces, then on the Frontiers of *New-York*; at the ſame Time that the contingent Expences of Government to be otherwiſe provided for, were greatly and neceſſarily enhanced. That however, to remove all Pretence for Reflection on their Sect, or obſtructing military Meaſures in Time of War, a Number of them voluntarily quitted their Seats in Aſſembly, in 1756; others requeſted their Friends not to chuſe them in the enſuing Election, nor did any of that Profeſſion ſtand as Candidates, or requeſt a Vote for themſelves at that Election, many Quakers refuſing even to vote at all, and others voting for ſuch Men as would, and did, make a conſiderable Majority in the Houſe, who were not Quakers; and yet four of the Quakers, who were nevertheleſs choſen, refuſed to ſerve, and Writs were iſſued for new Elections, when four others, not Quakers, were choſen in their Places; that of 36 Members, the Number of which the Houſe conſiſts, there are not at the moſt above 12 of that Denomination, and thoſe ſuch as are well known to be for ſupporting the Government in Defence of the Country, but are too few, if they were againſt ſuch a Meaſure, to prevent it.

5. That the Bill to raiſe Money, ſaid in the above Article of News to be *ſo clogged as to prevent the Governor from giving his Aſſent*, was drawn in the ſame Form, and with the ſame Freedom from all Clogs, as that for granting 60,000 l. which had been paſſed by the Governor in 1755, and received the royal Approbation; that the real Clogs or Obſtructions to its paſſing were not in the Bill, but in the above-mentioned Proprietary Inſtructions; that the Governor having long refuſed his Aſſent to the Bill, did, in Excuſe of his Conduct, on Lord *Loudoun*'s Arrival at *Philadelphia*, in *March* laſt, lay his Reaſons before his Lordſhip, who was pleaſed to communicate them to one of the Members of the Houſe, and patiently to hear what that Member had to ſay in Anſwer, the Governor himſelf being preſent; and that his Lordſhip did finally declare himſelf fully ſatisfied with the Anſwers made to thoſe Reaſons, and to give it as his Opinion to the Governor, that he ought immediately to paſs the Bill, any Inſtructions he might have to the contrary from the Proprietaries notwithſtanding, which the Governor accordingly complied with, paſſed the Bill, on the 22d of March, and the Money, being 100,000 l. for the Service of the current Year, has been ever ſince actually expending in the Defence of the Province; ſo that the whole Story of the Bill's not paſſing, the clogging of the Bill by the Aſſembly, and the Obſtinacy of the Quakers preventing its Paſſage, is abſolutely a malicious and notorious Falſhood.

6. The Aſſertion of the News-Writers, *that while the Enemy is in the Heart of the Country, Cavils prevent any Thing being done for its Relief*, is ſo far from being true, That Firſt, the Enemy is not, nor ever was, in the Heart of the Country, having only moleſted the Frontier Settlements by their Parties. Secondly, More is done for the Relief and Defence of the Country, without any Aſſiſtance from the Crown, than is done perhaps by any other Colony in *America*; there having been, ſoon after the War broke out, the following Forts erected at the Province Expence, in a Line, to cover the Frontier, *viz. Henſhaw*'s Fort on *Delaware*, Fort *Hamilton*, Fort *Norris*, Fort *Allen*, Fort *Franklin*, Fort *Lebanon*, Fort *William Henry*, Fort *Auguſtus*, Fort *Halifax*, Fort *Granville*, Fort *Shirley*, Fort *Littleton*, and *Shippensburg* Fort, beſides ſeveral ſmaller Stockades and Places of Defence, garriſoned by Troops in the Pay of the Province, under whoſe Protection the Inhabitants, who at firſt abandoned their Frontier Settlements, returned generally to their Habitations, and many yet continue, though not without ſome Danger, to cultivate their Lands: By theſe *Pennſylvanian* Troops, under Col. *Armſtrong*, the greateſt Blow was given to the Enemy laſt Year on the *Ohio*, that they have received during the War; in burning and deſtroying the *Indian* Town of *Kittanning*, and killing their great Captain *Jacobs*, with many other *Indians*, and recovering a Number of Captives of their own and the neighbouring Provinces: Beſides the Garriſons, in the Forts, 1100 Soldiers are maintained on the Frontiers in Pay, being armed and accoutred by the Province, as ranging Companies.----------

And at *Philadelphia*, 15 Iron Cannon, 18 Pounders, were laſt Year purchaſed in *England*, and added to the 50 they had before, either mounted on their Batteries, or ready to be mounted, beſides a Train of Artillery, being new Braſs Field-pieces, 12 and 6 Pounders, with all their Appurtenances, in extreme good Order, and a Magazine ſtored with Ammunition, a Quantity of large Bomb-ſhells, and above 2000 new Small Arms, lately procured, excluſive of thoſe in the Hands of the People. They have likewiſe this Summer fitted out a 20 Gun Province Ship of War, to ſcour the Coaſt of Privateers, and protect the Trade of that and the neighbouring Provinces, which is more than any other Colony to the Southward of *New-England* has done. *Pennſylvania* alſo, by its Situation, covers the greateſt Part of *New-Jerſey*, all the Government of the *Delaware Counties*, and great Part of *Maryland*, from the Invaſions of the *Indians*, without receiving any Contributions from thoſe Colonies, or the Mother Country, towards the Expence.

The above are Facts, conſiſtent with the Knowledge of the Subſcriber, who but lately left *Philadelphia*, is now in *London*, is not, nor ever was, a Quaker, nor writes this at the Requeſt of any Quaker, but purely to do Juſtice to a Province and People, of late frequently abuſed in nameleſs Papers and Pamphlets publiſhed in *England*. And he hereby calls upon the Writer of that Article of News to produce the Letters out of which, he ſays, he has drawn thoſe Calumnies and Falſhoods, or to take the Shame to himſelf.

Pennſylvania Coffee-houſe, London, Sept. 16. 1757. WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

On Saturday laſt Captain Bolitho arrived here from London, but laſt from Cork, in ſix Weeks Paſſage, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

PETERSBURGH, September 14.

THE Empreſs having thought proper to make ſome new Diſpoſitions relating to the Succeſſion of the Throne, and being deſirous of preventing the Tranquility of the Empire from being diſturbed when they come to be made known, in which Circumſtances the Preſence of the Forces of the Empire will be neceſſary to ſupport the Meaſures taken by the Government, her Imperial Majeſty has judged it neceſſary to recal part of M. Apraxin's Army; in Conſequence of which that General is ordered to draw near Livonia, leaving nevertheleſs towards Pruſſia, and on the Frontiers of Poland, a conſiderable Body of Forces, poſted ſo, that in caſe of need they may be able to turn back by the Side of the Niemen, for which Purpoſe the Marſhal is to leave a ſtrong Garriſon in Memel, provided with every thing neceſſary for the Defence of the Place.

Naples, Sept. 13. Since the Arrival of an Expreſs from Madrid, the King has ordered all his Troops to be compleated, and all his Fortreſſes to be put in a proper Poſture of Defence. It is ſaid that his Majeſty has reſolved not to admit any Engliſh Man of War into his Harbours for the future.

Genoa, Sept. 18. The Galleys which the Government lately ſent with 400 of our beſt Troops to Corſica, returned here laſt Saturday, and have brought Advice, that the Rebels, who lay before San Pelegrino, finding they were not ſupported by the Engliſh in the Manner they expected, had left it in the greateſt Conſternation, ſeveral of them being cut to Pieces, and particularly four of their Chiefs, among whom was the famous Vincentelli. Theſe Advices add, that ſince the ill Succeſs of the Malecontents againſt San Pelegrino, great Differences have ariſen between Paoli and the other Chiefs, and that it was not doubted but they would ſoon fall upon one another.

Madrid, Sept. 12. We learn from different Parts of this Kingdom, that the Dutch Merchantmen are afraid to put to Sea yet without Convoys, notwithſtanding the Peace lately concluded between the Republick of Holland and the Regency of Algiers.

Stockholm, Sept. 23. The Field Marſhal Count Ungern de Sternberg is juſt ſet out to take the Command in Chief of the Troops deſtined for the Conqueſt of Pruſſian Pomerania.

Hamburgh, Sept. 30. We hear that the Ruſſian Army is marched to the Port of Memel, where it has embarked for Pomerania to join the Swediſh Army which is making a Conqueſt of that Province.

Sept. 31. The King of Great-Britain does not ſeem at all pleaſed with the Convention, particularly with that Article relating to the Hanoverians being quartered in the Dutchy of Lawenbourg. This difficulty ſuſpends the effects of the king of Denmark's guaranty; however the count de Lynar is gone to Wolfenbuttle to adjuſt matters with M. de Richlieu, and endeavour to obtain a larger extent of country for the Hanoverian troops.

Hanover, Sept. 30. Some People imagine that the King of Pruſſia will find unexpected Reſources even in the Multiplicity of his Enemies. It appears to them unnatural that ſo many various Intereſts ſhould unite in one and the ſame Point. They imagine they already ſee the Operations of the Allies languiſh through Jealouſy. That Potentate who labours at preſent to eſtabliſh his Influence over the general Affairs of Europe, would be unwilling, perhaps, to gain this Advantage at the Expence of aggrandizing his Neighbour.

Berlin, Oct. 1. The King was ſo ſurprized at the News of a Suſpenſion of Arms, which he received while he was marching towards Thuringia, that his Majeſty immediately wrote about it in the moſt ſerious Terms, not only to the King of Great Britain, but alſo to the Duke of Cumberland.

Manheim, Sept. 29. Letters from Thuringia adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia had decamped from between Erfurth and Gotha, and was marching to the Defence of Magdebourg, which is menaced with a Siege from the French.

Koningſlutter, Sept. 27. The French Troops that were in the Dutchy of Brunſwick came here Yeſterday, where they found 46 Waggons ready to convey the Grenadiers to Halmſtadt, the reſt of the Troops follow To-morrow to join the Duke de Chevreuſe, who is marching with the Vanguard to Magdebourg, from whence they are not above eight Leagues diſtant.

The Enemy has, contrary to all Expectations, retired from Magdebourg, after having left in it a Garriſon of 24,000 Men. The whole Country of Magdebourg is under Contribution, and the French Cavalry already appear upon the Glacis of that City,

Cleves, Sept. 27. The City of Gueldres has ever ſince its Surrender been occupied by a French Garriſon, and it is already ſettled, that both this City, and the Dutchy of that Name, ſhall from henceforth be annexed to and form one Province with Auſtrian Gueldres.

Prague, Sept. 27. According to what we have ſeen here, and our Accounts from other Places, the Number of Priſoners we have taken from the Pruſſians this Campaign amounts to upwards of 15000.

Frankfort, Sept. 30. Letters juſt received from Eiſenach, inform us, that on the 27th the Prince de Soubize's Army made a Motion, in order to advance on the Left of Gotha to Weiſſenſee; from whence, it is preſumed, that it will proceed to Leipſick, which it may eaſily do, as the King of Pruſſia, who has hitherto hindered it from penetrating into Saxony, is marched away himſelf to ſuccour his own Dominions, which are on the Point of being attacked by Marſhal Richlieu.

Eiſenach, Sept. 28. On the 26th the King of Pruſſia ordered fourteen Squadrons with ſome Foot, to advance beyond

beyond Gotha, in order to cover his Retreat, and conceal his March from the Enemy; conſequently we have no certain Advice of his Motions. It is thought, nevertheleſs, that he is retiring with the greateſt Part of his Army towards Halberſtadt, in order to obſerve Marſhal Richlieu, who is advancing towards thoſe Parts, at the Head of 80 Battalions, and 100 Squadrons. Yeſterday the Allied Army advanced a League from this Place by the Left of Gotha. To-morrow it will purſue its March towards Weiſſenſſee, a ſmall Town, ſituated in the Center of Thuringia.

Berlin, Sept. 29. Duke Ferdinand of Brunſwic arrived at Halberſtadt the 20th Inſtant. By Letters dated the 18th, that Prince writes Word, that Count Horn, whom he detached with 200 Dragoons, 100 Huſſars, and 300 Foot, had taken Priſoners, at Eglen, the Count of Luſignan, Colonel, 18 other French Officers, and 400 Soldiers, beſides a conſiderable Booty in Baggage, &c. and loſt but two Men on the Occaſion; beſides which, an Officer, and forty Men, of the Regiment of Poitou, were made Priſoners at Halberſtadt.

The French have entirely evacuated the Country of Halberſtadt, and even the City of Oſterwick, where they had eſtabliſhed a Magazine.

Letters from Stettin, of the 22d, adviſe, that General Monteuffel, Commander of the King's Troops in Pomerania, expected the Swedes at Stettin, with a Corps of 12,000 Men, which encamped before the City.

Francfort, Sept. 29. It has been reported for ſome Days paſt, that a good Part of the 60,000 Militia which the King of France has on Foot, are already on the March towards Germany, in order to be incorporated in the Army of Marſhal Richlieu, and that of the Prince de Soubize, to fill up the Vacancies that have been made in them by Deſertion and Sickneſs. We learn from Thuringia, that the different Armies in that Country are far from being plentifully provided with Forage and Proviſions. According to the laſt Advices from the Frontiers of Bohemia, the whole Auſtrian Army is got into Sileſia, except ſome Corps that are left to guard Luſatia from the Incurſions of the Pruſſians.

Stettin, Sept. 20. We are greatly at a Loſs to account for the Invaſion made in this Dutchy by the Swedes, in Time of Peace, when we received Copies of a Declaration, in the Form of a Manifeſto, dated from Stralſund the 10th Inſtant, and ſigned by General Hamilton, Commander of the Swediſh Troops; the Subſtance of which is as follows, "That the King of Sweden, as Guarantee of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, could not diſpenſe with himſelf from entering Troops into the Upper Part of the Dutchy of Pomerania, belonging to the King of Sweden, in Conſequence of which, the Receivers of the Publick Money, in Pruſſian Pomerania, are enjoined to depoſite the ſaid Monies in the Hands of General Hamilton, as commiſſioned by the King of Sweden for that Purpoſe, and that within the Term of eight Days, from the Date thereof, an exact Account is moreover required of the Revenues of the Country, no more than ordinary Contributions are required of the Inhabitants; and they are aſſured that the Swediſh Troops ſhall be made to obſerve the ſtricteſt Diſcipline."

General Monteuffel, the Pruſſian Commander, has, on his Side, alſo publiſhed a Declaration, enjoining the Inhabitants of Pomerania to remain faithful to the King of Pruſſia, their lawful Sovereign, under Pain of incurring his juſt Indignation, and abſolutely forbidding them to pay any Regard to the Swediſh Manifeſto.

Hanover, September 27. This Capital, which three or four Days ago ſwarmed with Military Men, is now in a Manner become a Deſart. The Duke de Lauraguais ſet out for the Army the Day before Yeſterday, and all the other Generals have followed him, excepting a few who are indiſpoſed. There is ſtill a great Number of Sick in the Hoſpitals, and in the Houſes of the Burghers.

Auſtrian Head Quarters, at Jauer, Sept. 19. We hear from Dreſden, that 10,000 Recruits have been forcibly inliſted at Berlin, and other Towns and Villages; that the Militia was aſſembled; and that nevertheleſs there is a general Conſternation and Pannick throughout Brandenbourg, but more eſpecially at Berlin.

Vienna, Sept. 24. The Empreſs has juſt publiſhed a Declaration, whereby her Majeſty reſumes all her former Rights in Sileſia.

Bruſſels, Oct. 5. We learn by private Letters from Sileſia, that the Auſtrians, after taking Poſſeſſion of the City of Lignitz, had marched towards Breſlau.

Amſterdam, Oct. 6. Though the Letters from Hamburgh mention ſome Difficulties with Regard to the Duke of Cumberland's Convention with Marſhal Richlieu, they write from London, that it has been ratified by his Britannick Majeſty.

Paris, September 27. Letters from Brunſwic inform us, that Marſhal de Richlieu is advancing towards the Electorate of Brandenbourg, while M. de Luce, Intendant of our Army, is employed in regulating the Contributions in the conquered Countries in ſuch a Manner, that the Inhabitants may not be cruſhed by the exorbitant Demands on the one Hand, nor we loſe any Part of our Rights on the other.

October 3. We are aſſured here, that the real Deſign of the Engliſh was to go and make a Deſcent at St. Domingo, and ſeize upon our Settlements there, but that the King of Spain being informed of the Project, declared to them, that ſince he had been in Poſſeſſion of that Iſland jointly with the French, no Differences had ever happened betwixt the two Nations; that he could not depend upon them, becauſe he knew the Genius of the Nation; and that if they did not lay aſide the Enterprize, he would declare War againſt them; and that the Engliſh being unwilling to loſe the Fruit of ſo great an Armament, came to inſult Rochelle, in order to ſhew, at leaſt, that they had a Mind to do us ſome Miſchief.

Two of our Eaſt-Indiamen are arrived at Bayonne, Richly laden; one of them is the Duke de Penthievre, which Spain has cauſed to be reſtored to us.

Toulon, Sept. 20. Not ſo much as a ſingle Engliſh Man of War or Privateer is to be ſeen in the Mediterranean; the Obſtructions of Commerce are removed, and the Armaments we are carrying on here will conduce not a little to the Revival of that of Marſeilles.

We are informed that the Corſican Rebels, who on the Approach of the Genoeſe Galleys abandoned the Siege of San Pelegrino, are aſſembled again before that Fortreſs, where their Numbers daily increaſe.

Our Privateers continue greatly to annoy the Enemy by the frequent Captures they make, and according to all Appearances will ſoon do more, as the Orders which forbid any more from being armed and ſent out, are now revoked.

LONDON.

October 8. Some People imagine that the ſudden Retreat of the Ruſſians will be found not to have ariſen from any bad News, or from any freſh Orders of their Court; but from Field Marſhal Apraxin's being convinced of his not being able to make any Impreſſions on the Pruſſians; and his Apprehenſions of what might happen from the Army's taking Winter Quarters in a Country where the People are exaſperated to a Degree of Madneſs.

October 11.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition.

"Our Deſtination continued doubtful till the 14th, when, from our bearing down into the Bay of Biſcay, it became evident that we intended for ſome Part of the Coaſt of France. Some general Orders were iſſued from on board the Ramillies on the 15th, concerning the Manner in which we were intended to land, had not ſome ſtrange Fatality interpoſed. From the Courſe we ſteered, it now became evident, that either we were deſigned againſt Rochelle or Rochefort, or to make a Deſcent upon the Iſles of Rhe or Oleron. On the 19th, about Eight in the Evening, the whole Fleet was ſurprized by a Signal to lay to; the Wind being fair, the Night clear, and we yet upwards of twenty Leagues from the Land; and thus we continued for eight Hours, before we had a Signal to make ſail. On the 20th, about three in the Afternoon, we made the Iſle of Oleron; and ſoon after a French Man of War ſtood almoſt in the Middle of our Fleet; but perceiving her Miſtake, bore away right before the Wind, under all the Sail ſhe could croud; and there was no Signal to chace till it was too late, for four of our Men of War had the Pleaſure to ſee her ſafe into the Garonne. The next Day we beat to the Windward, off the Iſle of Oleron, till towards Evening, when the Fleet hoiſted Engliſh Colours, and ſtood in for the Land; but the Wind coming ſuddenly a-head, we were obliged to come to an Anchor.

"On the 22d we weighed, and ſtood in for the Land; but there being no Wind, were obliged about Noon to let go our Anchors. About Three in the Afternoon the Fleet made ſail, ſteering between the Iſlands of Rhe, and Oleron, and came again to an Anchor at Ten the ſame Night. Some Orders, dated the 21ſt, on board the Ramillies, by Sir John Mordaunt (concerning the Order and Diſcipline of the Officers and Soldiers, and promiſing that ſuch Officers and Men as diſtinguiſhed themſelves, ſhould be recommended in the ſtrongeſt Manner to his Majeſty and the Duke) were received with univerſal Acclamation, as indeed they were finely calculated to inſpire the Officers with that Spirit, which is the very Soul of the Army in Time of Action.

The 23d, about Eight in the Morning, the Van of our Fleet ſtood towards the Iſle of Aix, which lies in the Mouth of the River leading up to Rochefort; the reſt of the Ships anchoring at about two Leagues Diſtance from the Iſland. [This Correſpondent's Account of the Attack of Aix nearly agrees with that already publiſhed by Authority.] Part of our Land Forces were put aſhore to take Poſſeſſion of this important Iſland. The Fort is ſaid to have been a Piece of Vaubau's own Architecture; and when the Works, which were now adding towards the Sea, had been finiſhed, would have been remarkably ſtrong; but its preſent Situation, if Captain Howe had been acquainted with its Strength, he would rather have made the Attack in his Long-boat than in the Magnanime; for the Enemy, for want of Embraſures to cover them, muſt, by a few Vollies of ſmall Arms, have been obliged to fly from their Guns. The Circumference of this Iſland could gueſs, is about five Engliſh Miles; and it produces nothing but a poor Kind of Wine, which, for this Year, we did all in our Power to deſtroy. It were impoſſible to tell the Number of Boat Loads of Grapes that were carried on board every Ship in the Fleet. Tho' this our firſt Conqueſt was of little Importance, yet, as an Omen of farther Succeſs, it gave vaſt Spirits to the whole Fleet. But five Days did we ſpend in the greateſt ſeeming Inactivity, within full View of Rochelle, and the whole Coaſt. I ſuppoſe our Chiefs had their Reaſons for this Delay; but to us, who were not in their Councils (which were many and frequent) it ſeemed deſigned to give our Enemies Time to collect their Troops.

"The Cauſe of Delay grew every Day more impenetrable: When on the 28th, in the Afternoon, the Admiral made a Signal for the Commanding Officers of the Regiments to come on board the Ramillies, and about Eight in the Evening Orders were read on board every Tranſport for landing the Troops that Night, though we were then at leaſt four Miles from the Shore. However, the Boats were filled before Midnight, and waited two or three Hours for Signal, when we were ſurprized with an Order for the Troops to return to their reſpective Ships till further Orders. The two following Days were ſpent in blowing up the half finiſhed Fortification on the Iſle of Aix; and on the Firſt of October we boldly bid Defiance to our Enemies, and made the beſt of our Way home. In what Shape our evil Genius appeared, a national Enquiry will beſt determine."

Mr PRIOR's Thought, a little altered.

We went, we ſaw, were ſeen,---like valiant Men
Sailed up the Bay, and then---ſailed back again.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, October 9.

"Laſt Night Sir Edward Hawke ſet out for London, and he is expected down again very ſoon to reſume his Command, the Fleet being ordered to be ready to intercept the French Squadrons, on their Return to Europe."

The Earl of Halifax Packet is arrived at Portſmouth, with two Mails from New-York.

The St. George Privateer of Briſtol has taken and ſent into Port a Dutch Ship of 200 Tons, bound from Rotterdam to Malaga.

The ſaid Privateer has alſo taken, but not ſent in yet, a Dutchman, of 400 Tons, bound from the Streights to Havre-de-Grace, which it is ſaid will be a very rich Prize.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke has given his Majeſty a particular Account of the Expedition under his Command, from their Departure to their ſurprizing unexpected Return.

Letters from Hamburgh, of the 30th of laſt Month, ſay, that they had not then any Certainty whether the Daniſh Miniſter, who was gone to Wolfenbuttle to ſettle ſome remaining Difficulties of the Convention for Hanover, had been able to ſurmount theſe Difficulties, nor had both the Courts concerned as yet ratified this Convention. Theſe Letters ſay farther, that Advices from a certain Place mention the Reſignation of a certain Crown, in Favour of a certain Prince. They farther ſay, that the Retreat of the Ruſſians from Pruſſia is abſolutely confirmed; but that, on the other Hand, it was reported, that 20,000 of their Troops were to be ſhipped off from Memel, and landed in Pomerania, to join the Swedes.

Letters from Hanover of the ſame Date ſay, that they were in Expectation that a general Peace would ſpeedily be concluded; but they mention no other Reaſons for this Expectation, than that Marſhal Richlieu had diſpatched an extraordinary Courier to Verſailles.

Two Troops of the Guards are ordered to Surry, on Account of a Mob having aſſembled at the Houſe of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

When the Fleet and Troops arrived at Portſmouth from the late Expedition, the Ringers ſaluted them with a dumb Peal.

October 13.

A certain Admiral has not only exhibited ſome Complaints, but deſired Leave to be excuſed from going out in another Command, unleſs intruſted with greater Authority.

The Hon. Eaſt-India Company have received an Expreſs over Land from Fort St. George, dated the 15th of March, with Advice, that the Great Mogul has been depoſed, and a new one appointed in his Room: And that they had received an Account that 12 French Men of War were ſailed to Pondicherry.

From Genoa they write, that the Engliſh Fleet landed at Corſica ſeveral Stand of Arms for the Uſe of the Malecontents; and that it was thought it was ſailed towards Sicily.

'Tis ſaid, that Sir Edward Hawke will ſpeedily ſail on a ſecret Expedition, entirely under his own Command.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Ruſſian Army, under the Command of Field Marſhal Apraxin, was retired to Vilſit, and that the Prince of Holſtein Gottorp arrived with the Van Guard of the Ruſſian Army on the 27th of September at Gumbinnen, where he halted till Marſhal Lehwald with the Infantry came up, and that they expected every Moment the News of a ſecond Battle.

We hear that there is to be another Lottery (of not above ſeven Blanks to a Prize) for the preſent Year, which, it is ſaid, will begin drawing in February next.

On Tueſday Night his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived in Good Health at Kenſington from Stade.

At the ſame Time arrived the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, and Colonel Keppel, who went abroad with his Royal Highneſs.

By Letters from Paris, dated October 6, Orders are ſent to Breſt, for all the Men of War there to join thoſe of Toulon, which will be ready to ſail next Month, on a ſecret Expedition againſt the Enemy.

Letters from Paris of the third inſtant brought by the Flanders Mail, contain the following advices.

"According to the laſt Letters from Rochelle, the Engliſh Fleet attacked, on the third inſtant, the Iſle of Aix, which it took, after a ſmart cannonading on both Sides. On the 27th it had attempted nothing further. The People expected them every where, and they were every where on their Guard. The Marquis de Langeron, Lieutenant General, commands in the Fort of Fouras, a Village at the Mouth of the Charente, with 4000 Men; and there is not a Man who is not ready to take up Arms. All the Gunpowder at St. Jean has been removed to Xaintes. Two of the Engliſh Ships of the Line ran foul of our Rocks. Beſides, as we remain Maſters of Hanover, the national Fury of the Engliſh againſt us will have Bounds ſet to it."

The Beckford, Butler, from Nevis for London, foundered at ſea; the Crew were taken up by a Man of War, and carried into Liſbon.

The Rocheſter, Macy, from New-England, is taken and carried into Breſt.

According to a private Letter from Liſbon, there has been a ſecond Inſurrection at Oporto, in which the two Regiments that are quartered there fell upon the People, and in this Diſpute there were upwards of threeſcore killed, and many more wounded. The Expreſs who brought the News made ſuch Diſpatch as to kill two Horſes on the Road.

Part of a Letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 4.

"The Death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the Revolution in that Country, the Invaſion of the Tartars or the Kan of Crimea, and other fine Stories, with which they have endeavoured to cram the Public, are mere Imaginations. Her Imperial Majeſty is in good Health, all is quiet in the Empire, and the Cabinet of Peterſburgh invariably perſiſts in the Principles it had adopted. As to the Retreat of the Ruſſians, the Purſuit of the Pruſſians, and the Corps which Marſhal Lehwald detached towards Pomerania, there are alſo Abatements to be made in theſe Articles. It ſhould ſeem that it is only a Part of the Ruſſian Army that is gone to Tilſit. There is a violent Fermentation in Sweden and Dalecarlia.

There are Letters from Halberſtadt, of the 25th of laſt Month, where the Duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick then was with the Army under his Command, with which he had cleared the Countries of Halberſtadt and Magdebourg of the French Parties, and had made Lieutenant Colonel Luſignan, and ſeveral hundred Men Priſoners, the French being ſo terrified at his Approach, that a Cornet and twenty-one private Men of Fleury's Regiment of Horſe, went and ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War to a Pruſſian Poſt-Maſter, who ſent them Priſoners under a Guard of Peaſants to Magdebourg.

We hear from Portſmouth that all the Troops are landed, but that all the Tranſports, which it was imagined would be diſcharged, are gone into the Harbour, there to remain till further Orders.

We hear an Enquiry is ordered to be made immediately into the Conduct of the late Expedition, from their Departure till their Return; which is to be laid before his Majeſty in Council.

It is ſaid the Viper Sloop was ſent Expreſs to acquaint the Commanders in the late Expedition, that the French had ſo few regular Troops in Rochefort, that the Attempt might be made with very little Hazard, ---- notwithſtanding which it was reſolved in a Council of War to come home without attempting any Thing.

There are Letters by the laſt Flanders Mail from Francfort, which ſay, that the French Armies in the Empire had ſuffered ſo exceedingly by Sickneſs, Death, and Deſertion, that not leſs than 30,000 Men will be neceſſary to recruit and reſtore them to a Capacity of executing the Projects formed by the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles; from whence ſome of their Politicians conclude, that it is not at all impoſſible that a Ceſſation of Arms may be very ſoon concluded, in caſe his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould, at this Juncture, think it conſiſtent with his Intereſt to conſent to it.

There have been great Diſturbances in ſeveral Parts of Yorkſhire, on Account of the Militia, in which the Mobs prevailed, obliging the Officers to return the ſeveral Liſts, notwithſtanding the Interpoſitions of the Military.

Admiral Smith has ordered the Intrepid and Isis to Cruize to the Westward, in search of some Privateers of Force, that is said to be fitted out of Bayonne, where they reckon to have forty before Christmas-Day; as the French always chuse to Cruize in the Winter Season.

Dublin, Oct. 7. Letters by this Day's Post from Kinsale, bring an Account, that on Saturday last the Constantine Privateer, of Bristol, had brought in there a French East-India Ship, of about 900 Tons Burthen, which she had taken a few Days before. The Indiaman had put into a Port in Spain, where all her Crew ran away from her, by which she was obliged to take in Spaniards in their Room to bring her home, who would not fight when the Constantine attacked her.

October 11. It is confidently reported that the French have made the following Propofals of Peace to his Majesty, *to wit*, That Minorca shall be given up again in a better Condition than when it was taken: That Hanover, and all the Territories thereto belonging, shall be restored: That there be a Cessation of Arms in America until a Peace be agreed upon, and Commissaries appointed to settle the Limits and Boundaries of the English and French in America: And that all the Ships taken from the French before the Declaration of War shall be restored, or Satisfaction for them in Money. To all which, we are informed, that our Sovereign made a most glorious Answer, that the French had done their utmost, and that he would not accept of those inglorious Terms whilst he had a Ship of War that could sail, or a Man to fight.

Basseterre, in St. Christophers, October 26.

Yesterday was brought into the Road of Basseterre, by Capt. Peter Read, a Privateer Sloop, belonging to Martinico, of six Guns.

November 2. At a Meeting of the Honourable the Members of his Majesty's Council, and the Gentlemen of the Assembly of this Island, on Monday the 31st Day of October, 1757:

It was Resolved by both Houses, That the Sum of Twenty-five Guineas be paid out of the publick Treasury of this Island to Captain PETER READ, Commander of the Privateer named the Oliver Cromwell, to buy him a Sword; as a Testimony of the Sense the Legislature hath of the good Services he hath done to the Publick, by taking so many of the Privateers of the Enemy; and to excite other Commanders to do their Duty in the same Way, that they may be publickly rewarded for the same.

On Sunday morning was brought in here by the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. James Griffiths, of New-York, a Brig in ballast, called the William and Mary, which had been taken some time ago by the French. She was retaken by Capt. Griffiths on Friday morning last, within two gunshots of the Fort at Guadaloupe. The same day, about twelve o'clock, he was attacked by two privateer sloops; the largest of which was the Invincible, of 12 double fortified six-pounders, 24 swivels, and 125 men; the other, the Conqueror, of 10 six pounders, 18 swivels, and 115 men; being both manned with volunteers, and sent out of Guadaloupe on purpose to take the Revenge. They engaged her till four o'clock in the afternoon, when it falling calm, they both made off in a very bad condition, with both their pumps going. The Captain of the Invincible was seen to fall from the round house by a musket ball; and the Conqueror fell on the careen the second broadside she received. The people on board the Revenge could perceive that they made a very great slaughter among the Frenchmen, and 'tis supposed that the two sloops could not lose less than 100 men. The Revenge mounts 14 guns, six and four pounders, and has 101 men.

The same day was sent in, by Capt. Peter Read, of the Brig Oliver Cromwell, the Snow Eagle, Capt. Cannon. She is loaded with lime, coals, and paving stones, was bound from Whitehaven for Antigua, but taken to windward of that island by a privateer sloop of 10 guns about noon on Saturday last, and retaken by Capt. Read about 12 hours after.

And on Monday was sent in the Sloop Betsy, Jonathan Wood master. She was bound from Philadelphia for this Island, but was taken by the French on Thursday, and retaken on Sunday by Capt. Read.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

On the 17th of November last Lord Howe returned to Albany from Herkeimers, at the German Flats, the Enemy being retired.

Tuesday Evening last, his Excellency the Hon. John Earl of Loudoun, Lord Howe, Colonel Daniel Webb, and several other Gentlemen of Distinction, arrived here from Albany.

Sir William Johnson, we hear, lies dangerously ill.

A large French Prize Ship, about 400 Tons Burthen, mounting 14 Guns, is now coming up. She was taken off Hispaniola a few Weeks since, by the King of Prussia Privateer, Capt. Seymour, of this Port, and was bound from St. Domingo. Her Lading consists of Sugar, &c.

The St. George, Johnston, arrived here last Night from London.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

Captain Bolitho sailed from Cork in Company with 15 Transports, in which were 2000 Soldiers, bound to New-York, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Norwich, of 50 Guns. He left the Fleet on the 25th ult. to the Northward of Cape-Hatteras, and informs, that about a Week before one of the Transports, Captain Salter, of Boston, separated from the rest, and had not been seen when he left them: That a Snow, also belonging to Boston, having parted with the Convoy from Portsmouth to Cork in a Gale of Wind, was taken by a French Privateer: And that they left at Cork a Number of Transports, waiting the Arrival of 1000 Highlanders from Scotland, with whom they were immediately to sail for New-York.

With Capt. Bolitho came Passenger one John Kennedy, who says, he was taken by the French on the River Ohio, in July, 1754, and carried to Fort Duquesne, where he lay confined for 35 Days, and then made his Escape; but was retaken, put in Irons, and sent to Montreal, and from thence to Quebeck, where he remained two Years and four Months in close Confinement. From thence he was carried to Old France, where he continued a close Prisoner till August last; when, a Cartel being settled between England and France, he was sent in a very miserable Condition to England, where, being an intire Stranger, he applied to the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esq; one of our Proprietaries, who received and treated him with great Humanity, and not only supplied him with Clothes and Money for his Support during his Stay in England, but gave him wherewithal to defray the Expence of his Passage hither.

We hear Captain Marsden was to leave London for this Port the Beginning of October.

From Barbados we have Advice, that the Snow George, Captain Hardy, from this Place for that Island, struck on the Rocks at Kendall's Point, on said Island, the 31st of October; and that the next Day she beat over, with ten Feet Water in her Hold, and sunk soon after. The People were all saved.

The Privateer Spry, Captain Bayard, belonging here, (mentioned in our last to have touched at Barbados) is sailed again on a Cruize.

We have an Account of the following Arrivals there, viz.

From Piscataqua, Captains Gilmore, Carter, Hotly, Shores, and Patterson. *The two last had sailed again.*

From New-York, Captain Hunt.

From Carolina, Captain Gilchrist.

From Virginia, Captains Smallwood, Eddy, Peart, Parker, Gregory, Anthony, and Currill.

From Maryland, Captain Baine.

From Philadelphia, Captains Barnes, Hudson, Godfrey, and Outerbridge.

Captain M'Clelland, from Antigua, on the 16th ult. in Latitude 28. Longitude 71. 3. West, took up Captain Joseph Fulsham, and his People, in their Longboat; they belonged to the Rebecca, of Boston, which foundered four Days before, homeward bound from Barbados.

In a Letter from Antigua, dated the 31st of October, it is said, that the Trade has been extremely well protected since the Arrival of Commodore Moore on that Station; and that his cruizing Vessels have taken five of the Enemy's Privateers.

From Halifax we learn, that the French Men of War have sailed from Louisbourg, one of our Frigates having looked in there the 27th of October, and saw only one Capital Ship, and two Frigates; and another of our Frigates saw five Sail of them, the 25th of October, at some little Distance from Louisbourg, said to be steering Eastward; but that it was thought Part of their Fleet were gone to Europe, and Part to the West-Indies. That Admiral Holbourne sailed on the 14th ult. in the Newark for England, taking only one Fireship with him; and has left to winter at Halifax, under the Command of Lord Colvill, who has a broad Pendant, and a Captain under him, four Ships of 70 Guns, two of 60, and two of 50 Guns. The Ships left are the Northumberland, Terrible, Orford, Somerset, Kingston, Defiance, Sutherland, and Arc en Ciel.

Since our last Captain Edgecombe arrived here from Providence, after being out 62 Days, having met with most violent Gales of Wind, by which his Sails were split in Pieces, his Mast sprung, and several of his Timber Heads carried away by the Deck.

The Ship Concord, Captain Kirkpatrick, is ashore in our Bay, and it is feared will be lost.

Captain Scheman, from this Harbour, is arrived at St. Christophers; as are the Captains Carman and Basden, from Perth-Amboy.

On Sunday last the Province Ship, Captain Sibbald, came up from a Cruize.

On the 24th and 25th of last Month, Thomas Robinson, and a Son of one Thomas Bell, were killed and scalped by the Indians in Hanover Township, Lancaster County. It is said eight of the Enemy were seen, but that they immediately went off after committing the Murders.

The Post, before he left New-York, heard that the Fleet from Cork had got into Sandy-Hook.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Friendship, Henry Jones, from Anguilla.
Ship Rebecca, Joseph Arthur, senior, from Liverpool.
Ship Hope, John Bolitho, from London.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers, from Barbados.
Brig John, Nicholas Boulton, from Liverpool.
Brig Rebecca and Susannah, G. Nicholson, from Barbados.
Sloop Charming Molly, John M'Craney, from Rh. Island.
Sloop Sea-flower, Peleg Shearman, from Ditto.
Sloop Three Sisters, James Edgecombe, from Providence.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, from Boston.
Sloop Patty, John M'Clelland, from Antigua.
Schooner Recovery, John Goodwin, from Ditto.
Schooner Two Brothers, Francis Rodgers, from Boston.
Snow Recovery, Robert Stephenson, from Londonderry.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Nancy, Thomas Carter, for Barbados.
Brig Sarah and Katherine, William Condy, for St. Kitts.
Schooner Recovery, John Howell, for New-Providence.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, for Boston.
Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderson, for Newry.

CLEARED.

Ship William and George, Robert M'Calmont, to Belfast.
Ship Happy Return, Alexander Stewart, to Antigua.
Ship Susannah, Moses Rankin, to Newry.
Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardner, to Ditto.
Snow Muggy, William Allison, to Antigua.
Brig Grace, John Richey, to Bristol.
Sloop George, John Burrows, to South-Carolina.
Snow Swift, James Ross, to St. Kitts.

*** KENT COUNTY LOTTERY TICKETS sold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

JUst published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, The POCKET ALMANACK for the Year 1758.

Where also may be had, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for the same Year.

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MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Easton*, in the Months of *July* and *August*, 1757.

Where also may be had,

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaster*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1757.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the said Office, That a proportionable Part of the Principal Money must now be paid in, and sunk yearly; and unless they do, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

N. B. No further Indulgence can be now given to Delinquents; and unless the Quota's due are paid up, the mortgaged Premises must be forthwith sold at publick Vendue.

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM BRADFORD,
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Veritatis cultores, Fraudis inimici.

This Day will be published, dedicated to the Schoolmasters and Mistresses of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and sold by JAMES CHATTIN, at the Newest Printing-Office, the South Side of the Market (Price bound One Shilling, with large Allowance to those that buy to sell again)

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As it is fit to be bound with a large Bible, those who chuse it, may have it so, they paying the first Cost of the Bible, with the above Price of the Concordance.

A Number of them shall be sent to Mr. Theophilus Gardner of Philadelphia, and Mr. William Kennedy of New-York, Merchants, to serve such as shall subscribe for them, either with them, or with those whom they employ to take Subscriptions for the Author.

Subscriptions are now taking in by Theophilus Gardner, David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office, and William Bradford, at the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia. Also by William Kennedy, in New-York. With whom may be seen the Method, Occasion and Design, with Specimen of the Work.

Imported in the last Ships from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, and to be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by
M'Janett, and *M'Murtrie*,
At their Store, in Water-street,

A LARGE Assortment of European and India Goods, with Powder, Shot, Nails, &c. &c. Tbctf.

STRAYED away on the 30th of last Month, from John M'Kinley, a dark bay Horse, with four white Feet, white Face, shod before, is branded H H on his near Buttock, with a switch Tail and dark Mane. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to Mr. Nicholson's, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by ⊕ JOHN M'KINSEY.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1757.

WHEREAS the Partnership between Hussey and Fitzgerald, Taylors, is expired, they therefore request the Favour of those who are indebted to them, to pay their respective Ballances to either of them; and those who have any Demands against said Partnership, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted and paid by said

HUSSEY and FITZGERALD.

N. B. William Hussey has removed from the House next to Abraham Taylor, Esq; in Front-street, near Walnut-street, to the House next to Mr. John Wood, Clock and Watchmaker, at the Corner of Chestnut-street in Front-street. Where he continues to follow the Business as usual, and requests the Favour of his former Acquaintance to continue their Friendship, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

3 Mo. ⊕ WILLIAM HUSSEY.

To be sold very cheap, for ready Money or short Credit, by
JOSEPH SIMS,
At his Store, below the Draw-bridge,

MUSKETS, with Bayonets, Fuzees, Pistols, Hangers, Cutlasses, with some other Ammunition for a Vessel.

Also Rum, Sugar, and Melasses, and a Variety of European and East India Goods. ‡

Just now arrived, and to be sold by
SAMUEL NEAVE,
In Front-street,

A GREAT Variety of fine, super and supefine Broadcloths and Drabs, Bearskins, Shaloons, and Rattinets, with sundry other European and India Goods, as usual.

Also, to be sold by said Samuel Neave, choice Madeira and Fyall Wines, by the Pipe or Hogshead, and Barbados Rum.

☞ Very good Shop-paper sold at the POST-OFFICE, where may be had ready Money for clean Linen Rags.

Just imported, and to be sold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their store, at the sign of the Sugar-loaf, on the wharff, at the south side of Chestnut-street,

COARSE, fine and superfine broadcloths, plains, kerseys, bearskins, naps, halfthicks, shaloons, buttons, mohair, mens and boys plain and ribb'd worsted and yarn hose, womens and girls worsted and yarn ditto, mens worsted caps, red and white flannel and swanskin, striped linseys, druggets, calimancoes, brown buckrams, light and cloth coloured sewing silk, coarse and fine camblets, worsted damasks, white and coloured fustians, white russel, everlasting, black and cloth coloured crapes, hair grazets, blush and black persians, venetians, worsted, silk and silver cord, figured striped stuffs, silverets, messinets and dresdenets, double alopeans, hairbines, changeable taffeties, white, blue and cloth coloured tammies, white and coloured thread, mens and womens gloves, writing-paper, worsted binding, lettered gartering, 4d. and 6d. ferrits, ribbons, cotton and silk laces, diaper tapes, calicoes, muslins, clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, spotted bandanoe hankerchiefs, diaper table-cloths and napkins, Flanders bed ticks, cotton and linen checks, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Irish linen, gulix hollands, princes linen, 7 8ths and yd. wd. tandem garlix, tandem double silesias, long lawns, dowlas, white and brown Russia sheeting, ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, hempen Russia, plate fashioned buttons, spectacles, handsaws, pannel and sash saws, files, augers, gimblets, plain irons, iron compasses, shoe tacks, hob nails, Hoole's pistol cap knives, cuttoe knives, bone and buck handle knives and forks, sundry sorts of penknives, scissars small shears, razors, knitting needles, shoe and knee-buckles, brass candlesticks, snuffers, ivory combs, pins and needles, brass ink-pots, leather ditto, mens and womens horsewhips, looking-glasses, fire shovels and tongs, loaf-sugar, red wines, and sundry other goods. ¶

Just imported from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, and to be sold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his Store in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Armit's,

FINE broadcloths, cross-barred yd. wd. stuffs, corded poplins, new figure and figured half ell grazets, worsted furniture damask, crape and best baladine sewing silk, taffety, paduasoy and sattin ribbons, figured ditto, plain and striped love ditto, gauze lace, bobbin, holland diaper and Manchester tapes, pretties and Nuns thread, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrets, two and three yard ferret and silk laces, cotton ditto, white and coloured stay tape, stay cord, braid, galoon, shirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, sealing wax and wafers, duroys, calimancoes, tammies and durants, mohair buttons and scarf twist, mens and womens thread, cotton, and worsted hose, mens silk ditto, worsted, cotton and silk caps, womens short cloaks, black cardinals, cotton bindings, stay, shoe, and London worsted quality ditto, striped, lettered, and scarlet gartering, coloured and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, halfthicks, frizes, and shaloons, rich half ell and narrow mussinets, scarlet everlasting, Scotch thread, playing-cards, beaver and felt hats, green, blue, and spotted rugs, blankets, striped duffils, coatings and kerseys, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish linen, brown and white Russia and Irish sheeting, 3 qr. and 7 8ths garlix, slick dowlas, brown and white buckrams, single and double silesias and pistol lawns, Russia and clouting diaper, German and Holland white long lawns, 3 quarter, 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, white jeans, thicksets and fustians, plain and striped muslins, broad lawn in pieces and patches, cambrick ditto, clear lawns, flowered and mitjonet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, striped cotton hollands, plain and bordered bandanoes, coloured, Scotch & white bordered handkerchiefs, half ell and ell wd. persians, black, coloured, and striped taffeties, India damasks, striped lutestrings, sectersoy and lungee romals, bar lead, best London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins and polished spring snuffers, brass shoe and knee buckles, plate fashioned coat and vest buttons, brass ditto, buck, sham, stag, and bone table knives and forks, bone hunters and buck butchers, buck cap'd and seal pen knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes and pistol capt knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing-knives, sleeve buttons, spectacles, snuff and tobacco boxes, side, spring & draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens scissars, trimming and horse ditto, plated, silvered and lacquered wrought coat and vest buttons, regimental ditto, brass sleeve buttons, cut glass ditto, padlocks, chizels and plain irons, ink-powder, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and black pepper.

THE subscriber, appointed agent for the Pennsylvania land company of London, in the place of Ebenezer Hopkins deceased, gives this publick notice to all persons indebted to said company for arrearages of rent, that if they do not discharge the same on or before the first day of March next, he will be obliged immediately to sue all Delinquents, agreeable to orders received from the trustees, many of the tenants being largely in arrears, without shewing any disposition of diminishing the debt, notwithstanding the lands are not lett at half as much as they are worth. And whereas an iniquitous practice has long prevailed among some of the tenants on different tracts, of destroying the timber, and converting it into lumber of various sorts, whereby the land has suffered more than it has ever been by them improved: This therefore is to forewarn all persons, either tenants or others, to forbear for the future from meddling with the timber on said company's lands, unless for the necessary uses of firewood, fencing or repairs on the several plantations, or they may depend on being prosecuted as the law directs in that case. Attendance to receive rents, or transact any part of the company's business, will be constantly given at my house, almost opposite the Ferry house, in Water-street, near Arch-street, by FRANCIS RAWLE. ⊕

Philadelphia, December 8. 1757.

At the School-house in Second-street, near the Corner of Chestnut-street, formerly kept by Stephen Vida,

YOUTH of both Sexes are carefully taught to read and spell English correctly; and to write all the different Hands now in Use. Where likewise young Gentlemen may be taught Arithmetic, Merchants Accompts, Surveying and Navigation, with Language, and other Branches of the Mathematics, to fit them for the College, the Sea or the Counting-house. by

By JAMES COSGRAVE, *with Assistants.*

An Evening School was opened there the 5th of September last, which will be carefully attended at the usual Hours, from Six till Nine every Night, for the rest of the Season.

N. B. The Dancing and Dressing Rooms over the said School, lately kept by Mr. Ormsby, will be furnished for Gentlemen and Ladies with Musick, Fires, and Candles, on every Tuesday Night for the Season. None will be admitted without Tickets, which may be had at the above Room, at Two Shillings and Six-pence each.

Any Gentleman inclined to subscribe for a Partner and himself for the Season, will be received every such Night for Forty Shillings, paid in Hand to the said Cosgrave.

Any Gentleman may hire the said Rooms, any other Night, at Twenty Shillings, finding all Necessaries, except Seats, Branches and Sconces, which will be always left in the Rooms.

The said Cosgrave has a large Cellar under the said Rooms to lett.

STray'd away on the 12th Day of October last, out of John Souter's Fence, in Coventry Township, Chester County, a Chestnut-brown Horse, four Years old, of a middling Size, and a natural Pacer, is branded on the near Buttock with M C G, *has a round Hole through the right Ear, had Shoes on when he went away, and has a Spot near the Hip Bone, occasioned by a Hurt. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the said John Souter, or to John Steiner, in Union Township, Berks County, or to Martin Bechtel, in Hanover Township, Philadelphia County, to George Bechtel, or to the Subscriber, both of Hereford Township, in Berks County, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by*

CHRISTIAN GAEMAN. *

TO be sold, by publick Vendue, on the 20th of this instant December, at the late Dwelling house of Isaac Warner, deceased, in Blockley, good working and riding Horses, Milch Cows, Cows with Calf, and young Cattle, Sheep, fat and other Swine, Cart, Implements of Husbandry, a large Quantity of choice Hay, corn in the Ground, Indian Corn and Buckwheat by the Bushel, Flax unbroke, several Casks of Cyder, and empty Casks, good Feather Beds and Bedding, two good Fouling-pieces, and sundry other Things; being the personal Estate of the said Decedant. The Vendue to begin at Ten a Clock on said Day, and to continue from Day to Day until the whole be sold, where due Attendance, and six Months Credit will be given, by ISAAC WARNER, *and* JAMES JONES, *Executors.* *

STray'd or stolen, about the 14th of July last, from the Subscriber, living in East-Caln, Chester County, a black Mare, branded on the near Buttock with the Letters P L, has a short bushey Tail, her Mane hanging on the near Side, about 14 Hands high, and a natural Pacer: Also a bright bay Mare Colt, about 2 Years old, with a small Star, a Trotter. Whoever secures the said Creatures, and brings them to the Owners, shall have Fifty Shillings Reward, or Thirty for the Mare, and Twenty for the Colt, paid by

ROBERT LOCKART. †

CAme to the Plantation of John Jones, in the Township of Hilltown, Bucks County, about the End of April last, a likely young grey Mare, seems to be about four Years old, paces and trots, has no Ear Mark nor Brand to be seen: The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

JOHN JONES. *

CAme to the Plantation of Peter David, in Upper Darby, adjoining Marshall's Mill, about two Weeks ago, a Chestnut sorrel Mare, shod before, both her hind Feet white, a small Blaze in her Face, branded with M on the near Shoulder, has a switch Tail, large Mane and Topin, paces and trots. Whoever has lost any such Creature, may repair to the Place aforesaid, prove their Property, pay Charges, and have their own again. Dec. 3. 1757. ‖

TO be sold, by the subscriber, a good Plantation, situate and being in the Upper Precinct of the County of Cape-May, containing 260 Acres of Land and Marsh, 60 Acres whereof cleared, and in good Fence; there is a good Frame House on said Place, Barn, and Orchard, being the Plantation whereon Robert Townsend now lives. Any Person inclinable to purchase may apply to the Subscriber, and be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale. Also to be lett, in the County and Township aforesaid, a good Saw mill, and Grist-mill, for the Space of five Years, or under, standing on the best Stream of Water in said County. Any Person inclinable to rent said Mills may be further informed by applying to JOHN TOWNSEND, living near the Premises.

N. B. The Mills are not to be lett until the first Day of April next. §

PROPOSALS for printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE AND HAPPINESS:

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the particular Nature of all Things requisite for the *Life* of MAN; as, all Sorts of *Meats*, *Drinks*, *Air*, *Exercise*, &c. with special Directions how to use each of them to the best Advantage of the *Body* and *Mind*.

Shewing from the true ground of Nature, whence most Diseases proceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several other remarkable and most useful *Observations*, very necessary for *all* FAMILIES.

The whole Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of *Philosophy*, and made easy and familiar to the meanest Capacities, by various Examples and Demonstrances.

Communicated to the World for a *general Good*, by *THOMAS TRYON*, Student in PHYSICK.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this Work, (which contains upwards of *Five-hundred* Pages,) shall be committed to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are subscribed for, to defray the Expence of printing.

II. That it shall be printed in a neat *Octavo*, on a good Letter and Paper, and be deliver'd to the Subscribers with all convenient speed, neatly done up in *blue Paper*, and *cut*.

III. That the Price to Subscribers shall be 7*s*6. one Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the other Half at the the Delivery of the Books; Those who subscribe for six Books, shall have a seventh *gratis*.

As the Publication of this excellent Treatise will depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it is hoped that those who incline to encourage such a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in their Names, as no more will be printed than what may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by *D. HALL*, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, and by *W. DUNLAP*, at the POST OFFICE, *Philadelphia*.

Just imported in the Ship Speedwell, Anthony Robinson, Master, from London, and to be sold by

ROBERT and AMOS STRETTELL,

PEPPER, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, and best Scotch Snuff. They have also for Sale, Barbadoes and Antigua Rum, green Tea, Indigo, Beaver Skins, Soal-leather, Window glass, Copper, Brass, Blocktin, Faggot Steel, Broadcloths and Shaloons, Buttons and Mohair, with many other Articles. ¶

ALL Persons that are indebted to Alexander Rennalds, of the City of Philadelphia Shopkeeper, by Note, Bond, Book Debt, or otherwise, are desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscribers, who are appointed Trustees, and properly impowered to receive the same; and those that have any Demands against the said Alexander Rennalds, are requested to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by THOMAS ROBINSON, JOHN M'MICHAEL, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, and JOHN BELL.

WHereas Mary, the Wife of Valentine Null, hath eloped from her said Husband, and hath run him in Debt; these are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to trust her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting.

November 24. 1757. VALENTINE NULL. ‖

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Pratt, deceased, either by Bond, Note, Book Debt, or otherwise, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers; likewise those that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to settle the Affairs of said Estate. JOSEPH PRATT, *junior, and* RANDAL MALIN, *Executors.* ¶

For BELFAST,

The SHIP KING GEORGE, CHARLES DINGEE Commander;

Is a Letter of Marque, and completely fitted, with good Accommodations for Passengers; has two Thirds of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

N. B. Scott and M'Michael have removed their Store to the House where the late Capt. William Grant lived in Water-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

On the First Day of August *last were published,*

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

To be published Monthly, and to contain Six Half-sheets in Octavo, printed on a good Paper, and fair Character.

By SYLVANUS AMERICANUS.

The CONDITIONS as follow, viz.

I. IT is proposed, That the first Three Half-sheets of the said *Magazine* shall contain, A new and complete History of the *Northern Continent of America*, from the Time of its first Discovery to the present; Compiled with that Impartiality and Regard to Truth which becomes a faithful Historian, and carefully extracted from Authors of the best Credit both ancient and modern: Together with its first Settlement by the *English* and the *French*; their Disputes and Wars with the Natives, as well as with each other; Battles fought, Treaties concluded, Boundaries agreed upon, &c. As also the History of the present War now subsisting upon this Continent between the *English* and *French*, and their *Indian Allies*, with the Murders and Cruelties committed by the Savages upon the *British* Subjects, &c. This History shall be printed in the best Manner, and so conveniently connected, that it may be separated from the other Part of the *Magazine*, and, when finished, be handsomely bound up by itself, with a Title and copious Index, and Endeavours will be used, to make it as complete a *Family Chronicle* and *Historical Legacy*, as can be left by the Inhabitants of *America* to their Posterity.

II. The remaining Three Half-sheets shall contain *Amusements and Essays, serious, entertaining, philosophical, mechanical, historical, political,* and *poetical*, with the most *material News* and *authentic Occurrences*, Foreign and Domestic, which shall happen during the Month. These Essays may be adaptly intituled, *The Industrious Bee*; because they will be diligently and judiciously extracted from the most eminent Authors who have treated of these curious Subjects, both in Prose and Verse: In the Variety and Choice of which, such especial Care shall be taken as may best contribute to the Reader's Amusement and Instruction. And whatsoever *New Pieces* any Gentlemen may be so kind to furnish us with, shall always have the Preference in our *Magazine*, out of a peculiar Emulation to satisfy the Publick, that even this *New World* is not destitute of *Learning* and *Learned Men*.

III. If suitable Encouragement attends these Proposals, the first Number will begin with the Year 1758, for the Month of *January*, and be continued every Month; Price one Shilling Proc. each Number; to be paid Quarterly, that the Charges attending the expensive Work may be regularly defrayed.

IV. The Subscribers shall be punctually supplied with each Number at the End of every Month: For which Purpose especial Messengers will be employed to deliver them at their Houses, or at such Places upon every publick Road throughout the Country, as may be most convenient for them.

"A Monthly Collection, judiciously conducted in the "Method proposed, will certainly be a great Benefit to "this new-settled Country; for thereby not only every "private Family (by their own Fire-side) may be acquainted with the most material Occurrences from "time to time transacting in every other Part of the "World, but our Youth, by the Help of this Instructor, "and the diverting and pleasing Amusements therein "contained, will be naturally allured to improve themselves in Knowledge and polite Literature; by which "the gloomy Particles of Ignorance will be very much "enlightened, if not entirely dispersed."

Those who are willing to encourage this Undertaking, are desired to give in their Names to the following Persons, viz. James Parker in Woodbridge, who is proposed to be the Printer of this Magazine; ---- Mr. Samuel Nevill in Perth Amboy; ---- Mr. Furman, Post-Master in Trenton; ---- Mr. Boudinott, Post-Master in Prince-Town; ---- Mr. William Ouke in New-Brunswick; ---- Mr. Francis Brasier at Rariton-Landing; ---- Mr. Tobias Van Norden at Bound-Brook; ---- Mr. Williamson at Elizabeth-Town; ---- Mr. Uzal Ogden at Newark; ---- Mr. John Taylor at Middle-Town; ---- Mr. John Wardell at Shrewsbury; ---- Mr. Thomas Leonard at Freehold; Mr. Andrew Gordon at Cranberry; ---- Dr. Newell at Allen-Town; ---- Mr. Joseph Borden, jun. at Borden-Town; ---- Mr. John Lawrence at Burlington; ---- Mr. Price at Hattonfield; ---- Mr. Gibbons at Salem; ---- and Mr. Ebenezer Miller at Greenwich; ---- all in the Province of New-Jersey.

Subscriptions will also be taken in by Mr. Dunlap, Post-Master, and Mr. David Hall, Printer in Philadelphia; Messrs. Parker and Weyman in New-York; ---- Parker and Company in New-Haven; ---- Mr. James Franklin in Rhode-Island; ---- and Mr. Benjamin Mecom, Printer in Boston.

N. B. As the Time draws near for putting the Work to the Press, those who intend to subscribe, are desired to be expeditious in sending their Names to the Persons above-mentioned, that the Number to be printed may be regulated accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

December 15, 1757. NUMB. 1512.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

On the Author of that excellent Book, entituled, *The Way to Health, long Life and Happineſs.* *

By a FEMALE HAND.

HAIL learned Bard! who doſt thy Power diſpenſe,
And ſhow'ſt us the firſt State of Innocence.
In that bleſt golden Age, when Man was young,
When the whole Race was vigorous and ſtrong;
When Nature did her wond'rous Dictates give,
And taught the Noble Savage how to live;
When chriſtal Streams, and every plenteous Wood
Afforded harmleſs Drink, and wholeſome Food;
E'er that Ingratitude in Man was found,
His Mother Earth with Iron Ploughs to wound;
When unconfin'd, the ſpacious Plains produc'd
What Nature crav'd, and more than Nature us'd;
When every Senſe to innocent Delight
Th' agreeing Elements unforc'd, invite;
When Earth was gay, and Heaven was kind and bright,
And nothing horrid did perplex the Sight;
Unprun'd the Roſes and the Jes'min grew,
Nature each Day dreſt all the World anew,
And Sweets, without Man's Aid, each Moment grew.
Till wild Debauchery did Mens Minds invade,
And Vice, and Luxury became a Trade;
Surer than War it laid whole Countries waſte,
Not Plague nor Famine ruins half ſo faſt;
By ſwift Degrees we took that Poiſon in,
Regarding not the Danger, nor the Sin;
Delightful, gay and charming was the Bait,
While Death did on th' inviting Pleaſure wait,
And every Age produc'd a feebler Race,
Sickly their Days, and thoſe declin'd apace,
Scarce Bloſſoms blow, and wither in leſs Space.
Till Nature thus declining by Degrees,
We have Recourſe to rich Reſtoratives,
By dull Advice from ſome of learned Note,
We take the Poiſon for the Antidote;
Till ſinking Nature cloy'd with full Supplies,
O'er-charg'd grows fainter, languiſhes and dies.
Theſe are the Plagues that o'er this Country reign,
And have ſo many threeſcore Thouſands ſlain;
Till you the ſaving Angel, whoſe bleſt Hand
Have ſheath'd that Sword, that threatned half the Land;
More than a Parent, Sir, we you muſt own,
They give but *Life*, but you prolong it on;
In Imitation of kind Heav'n you ſhew
The Way to Life, and laſting Virtue too:
Such were the mighty Patriarchs, of old,
Who God, in all his Glory, did behold,
Inſpir'd, like you, they Heaven's Inſtructions ſhow'd,
And were as Gods, amidſt the wand'ring Croud;
Not he that bore th' Almighty Wand cou'd give
Diviner Dictates, how to eat, and live.
And ſo eſſential was this cleanly Food,
For Man's eternal Health, eternal Good,
That God did for his firſt-lov'd Race provide,
What thou, by God's Example, haſt preſcrib'd:
O may'ſt thou live to juſtify thy Fame,
To Ages laſting as thy glorious Name!
May thy own Life make thy vaſt Reaſons good,
(Philoſophy admir'd and underſtood,)
To every Senſe 'tis plain, 'tis great, and clear,
And divine Wiſdom does o'er all appear;
Learning and Knowledge do ſupport the Whole,
And nothing can the mighty Truth controul;
Let Fools and Mad-men thy great Work condemn,
I've try'd thy Method, and adore thy Theme;
Adore the Soul that cou'd ſuch Truths diſcern,
And ſcorn the Fools that want the Senſe to learn.

* *This Book is propoſed to be Re-printed here*; [See Propoſals] *to encourage which, the Subſcription has been opened by a Gentleman of Note in this City, who ſubſcribed £.20: And as divers others in this and the neighbouring Governments have ſubſcribed largely, it is expected the Book will ſoon be committed to the Preſs. No more will be printed than what may be ſubſcribed for.*

LONDON, September 27.

An authentick copy of the convention concluded under the mediation of the King of Denmark, between the French army, commanded by the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu, and the army of the allies, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

HIS Majeſty, the King of Denmark, touched with the diſtreſſes of the countries of Bremen and Verden, to which he has always granted his ſpecial protection, and being deſirous, by preventing thoſe countries from being any longer the theatre of war, to ſpare alſo the effuſion of blood in the armies, which are ready to diſpute the poſſeſſion thereof, hath employed his mediation by the miniſtry of the Count de Lynar. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, General of the army of the Allies, on the one part, and his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu, General of the King's forces in Germany, on the other, in conſideration of the intervention of his Daniſh Majeſty, have reſpectively engaged their word of honour to the Count de Lynar, to abide by the convention hereafter ſtipulated; and he, the Count de Lynar, correſpondently to the magnanimity of the King his maſter's intentions, obliges himſelf to obtain the guaranty mentioned in the preſent convention: ſo that it ſhall be ſent to him, with his full powers, which there was no time to make out in the circumſtances which hurried his departure.

Article I. Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides within 24 hours, and ſooner if poſſible, and for this purpoſe orders ſhall be immediately ſent to the detached corps.

II. The auxiliary troops of the Duke of Cumberland's army, that is to ſay, thoſe of Heſſe, Brunſwick, Saxe-Gotha, and even thoſe of the Count of Lippe-Buckebourg, ſhall be ſent back; and as it is neceſſary to ſettle their march into their reſpective countries, a general officer of each nation ſhall be ſent from the allied army, with whom every thing ſhall be agreed upon relative to the march of theſe troops, the number of diviſions in which they ſhall march, their ſubſiſtence, and the paſſports which his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu ſhall grant them to return to their own country, where they ſhall be placed and diſtributed in ſuch manner as ſhall be agreed upon between the court of France and their reſpective Sovereigns.

III. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland engages to paſs the Elbe with that part of his army which he cannot find room for in the town of Stade. That part of his troops that ſhall go into garriſon in that town, and which it is computed may conſiſt of from 4 to 6000 men, ſhall remain there under the guaranty of the King of Denmark, without committing any act of hoſtility; and on the other hand, they ſhall not be liable to ſuffer any from the French Troops. Accordingly it ſhall be ſettled by commiſſaries how far the limits ſhall extend round the place for the relief of the garriſon, which ſhall not exceed half a league, or a whole one, according to the nature of the ground, or of the circumſtances, as the commiſſaries ſhall agree. The reſt of the Hanoverian army ſhall take up their quarters in the country on the other ſide the Elbe; and in order to facilitate the march of theſe troops, Marſhal Richelieu ſhall concert with a general officer, likewiſe ſent from the Hanoverian army, the routs they ſhall take, engaging to give the neceſſary paſſports and ſecurities for them and their equipages to go unmoleſted to the places of their deſtination; his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland taking upon him to negotiate with the different courts concerning the extent of theſe quarters. As to the French troops they ſhall continue in the other part of the dutchies of Bremen and Verden, till the final reconciliation of the two Sovereigns.

IV. The articles above-mentioned being to be executed without delay, the Hanoverian army, and the corps that are detached from it, particularly that at and near Buck Schantz, ſhall retire under Stade within 48 Hours. The French ſhall not paſs the river Oſte, in the dutchy of Bremen, till the limits are ſettled. They ſhall moreover continue to occupy all the poſts and country of which they are in poſſeſſion; and in order that there may be no delay in regulating the limits of the two Armies, commiſſaries ſhall be ſent the day after to-morrow, being the tenth inſtant, to Bremerworden, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and by his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu, to ſettle the limits that are to be obſerved, both by the French army, and by the garriſon of Stade, agreeable to the 3d article.

All the above articles ſhall be faithfully executed, according to their form and tenor, and under the faith of the guaranty of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, which the Count de Lynar, his underſigned miniſter, engages to obtain.

Done at the camp of Cloſter Severn,
Sept. 8. 1757. Signed, WILLIAM.

The underſigned, who was charged by the King of Denmark, his maſter, to interpoſe his mediation between the two armies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and his Britannick Majeſty, and having brought them to the happy agreement contained in the above articles, as he finds them ſuitable to the object of his miſſion, promiſes to get every thing concerning them fulfilled, and the conventions exchanged, within 24 Hours.

Upon the repreſentation of the Count de Lynar, in order to ſet ſome of the agreements in the preſent convention in a clearer light, the following articles have been added.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Article I. That his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu underſtands that the troops of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſhall be ſent back into their reſpective countries, according to the form ſet forth in the ſecond article, and that the manner of their diſtribution in the country ſhall be ſettled with the reſpective courts, as the Marſhal does not look upon the ſaid troops as priſoners of war.

II. That it having been repreſented, that the country of Lauenbourg could not contain above 15 battalions, and 6 ſquadrons, and that the town of Stade could not abſolutely contain the 6000 men that were deſtined to be ſent there, his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu, being preſſed by M. de Lynar, who ſupported this repreſentation with the guaranty of his Daniſh Majeſty, has conſented, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland engages to ſend over the Elbe 15 battalions, and 6 ſquadrons, and that all the hunters, the ten battalions, and 28 ſquadrons that remain, ſhall be placed in Stade, and round it, within the line, which ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by poſts, from the mouth of the Luke, in the Elbe, paſſing by Hamburgh incluſively, and leading directly to the mouth of the Elmerberk, in the river Oſte. Nevertheleſs, it is to be underſtood, that the above-mentioned ten battalions, and twenty-eight ſquadrons, ſhall be placed there, as they ſtand at the time of making the preſent convention, and ſhall not, upon any pretence whatſoever, be either recruited or augmented; and this clauſe is particularly guaranteed by the Count de Lynar, in the name of his Daniſh Majeſty.

III. Upon what has been repreſented on the part of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, that according to the Articles of the convention, all the troops, both of the army and the detached corps, could not be brought under Stade, within 48 hours, his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu has agreed to grant the time that may be neceſſary for that purpoſe, upon condition that the corps encamped at Buck Schantz, and the army encamped at Bremerworden, ſhould begin to march within 24 hours after the ſigning the convention. The time neceſſary for further regulations ſhall be ſettled between Lieutenant General Sporcken, and the Marquis de Villemur, firſt Lieutenant General of the King's army, as alſo the execution of the article concerning the reſpective limits.

The preſent convention, or ſeparate articles, are made equally under the expreſs gurantee of his Daniſh Majeſty, who undertakes to enſure the execution of them.

DUBLIN, October 15.

His Grace, John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tueſday the Eleventh Day of October, 1757.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction I obey his Majeſty's Commands to meet you here in Parliament, being aſſured, from your former Conduct, that your Deliberations will be directed to promote the Honour of his Majeſty's Government, and the Safety and Proſperity of this Kingdom.

The preſent critical Juncture of Affairs, occaſioned by the War in which his Majeſty has been neceſſarily engaged to defend the Rights of his Crown, and protect the Commerce of his Subjects; and the unnatural Conjunction of thoſe Powers with whom he is to contend, require your moſt ſerious Attention, in order to preſerve Peace at Home, and to be prepared, if any Inſult ſhould be attempted on this Kingdom.

The full Enjoyment we have had of our religious and civil Rights and Liberties ſince the Acceſſion of his Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious Houſe, and the paternal Care and Tenderneſs invariably ſhewn by his Majeſty to his good Subjects of this Kingdom, muſt have made the deepeſt Impreſſion on your Minds, and convinced you how nearly we are intereſted in preventing whatever may tend to deprive us of thoſe Bleſſings.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

Heavy as the Expence of this War has been, I have nothing in Command from his Majeſty to aſk but the uſual Supplies, and for that Purpoſe I have ordered the proper Officers to prepare the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates to be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You are not now to be informed of his Majeſty's Readineſs to conſent to ſuch Laws as may conduce to the Welfare of this Kingdom: You will conſider the State of the Charter-Schools, and what farther Steps may be taken to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt, and to promote the Linen Manufacture, which muſt be conſidered as the Staple of this Kingdom; it were alſo to be wiſhed, that ſome Method might be found out to prevent the Calamities which are the neceſſary Conſequences of a want of Corn in Ireland, which have been in Part felt this laſt Year, and to which this Country has been too often expoſed.

My beſt Endeavours ſhall concur with you in every Thing that may advance the real Intereſt of this Kingdom."

Both Houſes of Parliament voted moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſſes to his Majeſty, alſo Addreſſes of Thanks to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for his moſt excellent Speech from the Throne; which have been preſented accordingly.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 4.

"The Progreſs which the Malecontents of Corſica have made, ſince the Appearance of the Engliſh Fleet off that Iſland, is conſiderable. Paoli has got together upwards of 40,000 Men, with which he ſeems reſolved to beſiege Baſtia. On this Occaſion M. de Vaux, the French Commandant in that Iſland, ſent a very imperious and ridiculous Meſſage to Paoli, demanding the Reaſons of his Behaviour, in attacking a Place garriſoned by French Troops. To which Paoli made a very ſenſible and ſpirited Anſwer, telling, that had a Genoeſe Governor aſked him the Queſtion, he ſhould have returned him a ſatisfactory Anſwer; but that, for that very Reaſon on which De Vaux grounded his Authority of Demand, he thought himſelf juſtified in refuſing to be at all accountable to him for his Proceedings. That they were in Arms againſt their Tyrant Maſters the Republick of Genoa, who only had the Authority to call them to Account. That they were reſolved to admit no freſh Uſurpations; and that ſo far from thinking any Reſpect due to the French Troops, as ſuch, the reſolute Corſicans, on the contrary, ſhould eſteem them as the intermeddling Tools of Tyrants; and ſhould exert themſelves to diſpoſſeſs them of the Footing already got in the Iſland. And that, for the future, he ſhould expect no more of the like impertinent Meſſages from thoſe who, being Slaves themſelves, were on all Occaſions ready to reduce others to the like Condition. The French Commandant, nettled at this ſtinging Reply, has declared the Rebels Enemies to the Grand Monarque, and has diſpatched an Account to France by Way of this Port, complaining in high Terms of the Inſolence of the Corſicans

fican Chief, who he accuſes of Brutality, and of threatening to throw his Meſſenger out of a Window."

Sept. 27. The Dutch Miniſter hath preſented a Memorial to the Ruſſian Court, deſiring, that in caſe the Town of Konigſberg ſhould be occupied or ſurprized by the Ruſſians, the Perſons and Effects of the Dutch Merchants ſettled there may not be touched; which Demand hath been granted.

Some Perſons in publick Offices have lately been diſcharged for illicit Practices; and Enquiry is making in the ſaid Offices into the Religion of the employed, many of them being ſuſpected of Papacy.

October 1. The learned Dr. Bradley has, we hear, for fourteen ſucceſſive nights viewed the Comet from the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich. It is ſcarcely viſible by the naked eye, and even with the help of a double teleſcope very little of the tail is diſcernable. It appears to be in every inſtance the Comet foretold, except in its direction, which proves contrary to what was expected, and is towards the ſun, with very great rapidity.

A gentleman arrived in the laſt cartel ſhip from Bayonne, relates, that he was taken about twelve months ago, coming from Virginia as a paſſenger with ſeveral others, and carried priſoner to Bayonne, where he was cloſely confined five months of the time, was allowed only two ounces of meat in 24 hours, and lay on a ſtone floor. At the end of the five months he was ſuffered to be a priſoner at large, on giving 150 l. ſecurity. On the 2d inſtant he came away; at which time they had near 60 privateers belonging to Bayonne, including 17 on the ſtocks, which were very large, and thoſe that were actually fitting out. The merchants there reckoned to have 45 privateers at ſea by the middle of October, who are to cruize from one to 400 leagues weſt of the Lizard, and not to come within 100 leagues, unleſs obliged by ſtreſs of weather. When the ſaid gentleman came away, there were 13 privateers at ſea: the reſt wait till the winter ſeaſon comes on, before they ſtir out of port, as they ſay the Engliſh men of war will not keep the ſeas then, and therefore think they cannot fail of ſucceſs. The principal occaſion of ſo many privateers being fitted out at Bayonne, was the great havock their privateers made on our Carolina trade: The value of the indigo in particular was magnified to ſuch a degree, that the ſpirit of privateering became epidemical in that town; and accordingly a great number of Spaniſh carpenters were ſent for, and no leſs than 2000 employed in building ſhips for this purpoſe. But the cargoes of the Carolina-men, upon a nice inſpection, not coming up to half the value of the firſt calculation, numbers of people, who were induced to engage from the fine proſpect of ſucceſs, are ſorry that they have done it: ſo that if a number of our frigates were employed particularly againſt the Bayonne privateers, and took only ſix or ſeven of the largeſt, the whole place would be ruined; for they have ventured almoſt their *all* in fitting them out; and not only ſo, but people in other parts of France are concerned with them in the undertaking.

October 4. On the Credit of ſome Letters from Berlin it is rumoured, that the late Army of Obſervation never acted in Concert with the King of Pruſſia during the whole Campaign; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty gave it as his Opinion, that that Army, if it could not withſtand the French, ought to retire to Magdebourg, where he gave Aſſurance that it ſhould be joined by ſuch a Body of Pruſſians as would enable it to drive back the French over the Weſer.

A remarkable Affair happened on board Admiral Watſon's ſhip at the taking of the French Settlement in the Eaſt-Indies. During the Engagement, a young Gentleman (a Midſhipman) behaved himſelf ſo well, that, as ſoon as it was over, the Admiral complimented him, and took his own Sword from his Side, and made him a Preſent of it, telling him, it was the Sword he always had in his Hand in the Time of Action, &c.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his Majeſty's Ship Kent, *dated at* Calcutta, *in the River* Bengal, April 8, 1757.

"We have taken Chandenagore, a French Settlement, with the Loſs on our Side of 25 Men killed, or ſince dead, and about 60 wounded. The Tyger ſuffered almoſt as bad. There are now in the Kent's Sides 138 Shot, and ſeveral thro' both Sides. During the whole Engagement Admiral Watſon was very cool, and very unconcerned in regard to himſelf; and when he was told that an Officer with a Glaſs was giving Directions to point a Gun at him, and the Gun was traverſed for that Purpoſe; he anſwered, "Why then they ſhall have a fair Shot;" ſtood ſtill, ſmiled, and went on after the Ball had paſſed juſt by him."

The Court has ſent to all the Miniſters reſiding with foreign Princes and States, the following Declaration:

"The King being informed of the Repreſentations made by Mr. Mitchell, in Reference to certain Overtures made by his Majeſty's Electoral Miniſters, in Conſequence of what has paſſed in Germany, hath directed it to be ſignified to the Miniſter of the King of Pruſſia, that it never was the Intention of his Majeſty, that the before-mentioned Overtures, made without the Participation of the Britiſh Council, ſhould have the ſmalleſt Influence upon his Majeſty's Conduct as King; he ſees preciſely in the ſame Light that he did, the pernicious Union between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, which menaces the entire Subverſion of the Syſtem of publick Liberty, and the Independence of all the Powers of Europe, and conſiders as one of the fatal Conſequences of ſo dangerous a Conjunction, that the Court of Vienna has already delivered the Ports of the Low Countries into the Hands of France, contrary to the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties: In a Situation ſo critical as the preſent, whatever may be the Fate of Arms, his Majeſty is determined to act in the cloſeſt Concert with the King of Pruſſia, in order to fruſtrate, by the moſt efficacious Means, the unjuſt and oppreſſive Deſigns of their common Enemies; and the King of Pruſſia may reſt aſſured that the Britiſh Crown will continue moſt ſcrupulouſly to fulfil its Engagements with his Pruſſian Majeſty, and to ſupport them with Firmneſs and Vigour. Done at Whitehall, September 16, 1757."

Sunday a poor Woman, who had expended her All in the Purchaſe of a Lottery Ticket, on Enquiry at an Office, found it had been drawn a 100 l. Prize, the ſudden News of which had ſuch an Effect upon her, that ſhe fell ſenſeleſs on the Floor, and it was with great Difficulty that by Bleeding and other Aſſiſtance ſhe could be brought to herſelf; but ſhe remains ſtill ſo bad, that her Recovery is doubtful.

An Eighth Share of one of the 5000 l. Prizes was the Property of a Cobler (a Scotſman) in Caſtle-ſtreet, near the Mews: He has received Money for his Share, ſhut up his Stall, and is preparing to return to his own Country.

October 6. Laſt Thurſday, being Fair Day at Uxbridge, a recruiting Party went there to enliſt, when ſome of them found Means to convey ſome Money into a Countryman's Pocket, which being found upon him, he was declared to have taken the King's Money, that he had inliſted, and muſt go for a Soldier; but the Affair getting Wind among the Countrymen, they aſſembled together, and drove the Soldiers away; who ſoon after returned with a Party of Blues to their Aſſiſtance. This enraged the Countrymen the more, and they fell on the Blues with Stones, and what they could get, and drove them off; and the Officer who commanded them taking Shelter in a Houſe, the Mob aſſembled about the ſame, and declared they would pull it down if the Officer did not come out and aſk Pardon for his Offence, which after ſome time taken to conſider of, and the Mob beginning to be more outrageous, he thought proper to comply with their Requeſt, which ſatisfied the Countrymen, and put an End to the whole Affair.

October 11. They write from the Hague, that the Pruſſian Miniſter has conferred lately with one of the principal Members of the States General, upon Diſpatches of great Importance.

They write from Dreſden, that the Princeſs Royal being delivered of a Princeſs, has given the Auſtrians an Opportunity, which was very acceptable to them, of retiring out of that Neighbourhood, under Colour of not contributing to the Diſturbances of her Royal Highneſs in her preſent Condition; but in Reality, becauſe the Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau was ſo poſted, that they found it out of their Power to Attempt any thing with ſo much as a Shadow of Succeſs.

The Aſſociation of Antigallicans, at the Lebeck's Head, has ordered a Medal ſet in Gold, and enriched with Diamonds, to be preſented to Captain James Merryfield, Commander of the Blenheim Privateer, as a Teſtimony of their Approbation of his gallant Behaviour in the Action on the 9th of September laſt, with a French Man of War of 64 Guns, whom he obliged to run.

The Hague Gazette informs us, that three Spaniſh Merchantmen, who were ſtopt going from Bilboa to Port l'Orient with Goods belonging to the French Eaſt-India Company, have been releaſed, upon the Repreſentation of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador; and that two Things ſeem at preſent principally to engage the Attention of his Britannick Majeſty and his Miniſtry: The firſt is a Plan for the Accommodating of Affairs of Germany under the Mediation of certain neutral Powers; and the other to puſh the War againſt France with all poſſible Vigour, in order to compel her to make Peace on juſt and reaſonable Conditions.

The Utrecht Gazette tells us, that it was Baron Steinberg, the Hanoverian Miniſter, who continues at Vienna, tho' the Engliſh Miniſter be come home without taking Leave, who chiefly puſhed the Affair of the Neutrality for Hanover. This, we may ſuppoſe, he did, in Conſequence of Inſtructions ſent him, not by his Maſter in England, but by the Regency at Hanover, who, being but Men, might have ſecret Motives, notwithſtanding the known Diſpoſition of their Sovereign, for wiſhing better to the Houſe of Auſtria, than to that of Brandenburgh. And to their Suggeſtions and Influence we probably owe the Convention of Neutrality, which will not be ſoon forgotten, as a Parallel to it cannot be found in the Hiſtory of the laſt hundred Years.

Letters from France adviſe, that their Imperial Majeſties, to recompence the Services which Marſhal D'Etrees has rendered to the Houſe of Auſtria in Weſtphalia, have created him a Count of the Empire, and aſſigned him a Penſion of fifty Thouſand Livres [about two Thouſand Guineas].

One of the ten thouſand pound prizes belongs to a ſett of Ticket-porters at the Weſt-end of St. Paul's. They immediately burnt their Knotts, old Hatts, and Knott-ropes for joy, and have very honeſtly paid off their Alehouſe ſcores.

Another of the ten thouſands, it is ſaid, belongs to ſix Milk-women, who clubbed three ſhillings and ſixpence a piece for the Tickets.

A Farrier near Clerkenwell, has got one of the 10,000 l. Prizes; on which Account he has diſtributed ſome money amongſt the Poor of the Pariſh.

Plymouth-Dock, Oct. 6. Since the Striking of that great Blow down in the Bay, every one here ſeems to be ſtruck with a Panick.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

On Sunday laſt the Privateer Ship Britannia, Captain M'Pherſon, of this Port, fell down on a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies; ſhe is a fine Veſſel, goes well, mounts 22 Carriage Guns, and carries 160 Men.

The Ship Concord, Captain Kirkpatrick, from St. Chriſtophers (mentioned in our laſt to be aſhore in the Bay) is got off, and come up.

By Captain Cotton from Barbados, but laſt from St. Martins, there is Advice, that Captain Pine, from this Port for Barbados, fell to Leeward, and loſt her Rudder on Anegado Reef, but got off, and was arrived at St. Martins.

[For Annapolis and New-York News, ſee next Page.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Concord, William Kirkpatrick, from St. Kitts.
Ship Joſeph, Thomas Dixey, from Boſton.
Schooner Experiment, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, from North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Three Siſters, Ja. Edgcombe, for N. Providence.
Brig Shirley, Henry Stiles, for Antigua.
Brig Sally, Robert Patterſon, for Ditto.
Brig Margery, William Morrell, for Jamaica.
Brig Sally, Thomas Godden, for Dublin.
Brig Sally, Richard Taylor, for Antigua.
Ship Hercules's Prize, Robert White, for Ditto.
Schooner Diſpatch, Thomas Mulford, for S. Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sloop Ann, Nathaniel Mitchell, to St. Kitts.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, to Boſton.
Brig Nancy, David Stewart, to Antigua.
Brig Nancy, Thomas Carter, to Barbados.
Ship Pruſſian Hero, James Mitchell, to Londonderry.
Ship William, Walter Rench, to Cork.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 10s. to 10s. 9d. Wheat 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. Indian Corn 1s. 6d. Ship Bread 13s. Middling Ditto 20s. Beef 40s. to 50s. Pork 60s. Pipe Staves 7l. Barrel Ditto 65s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. 7s. 6d. Madeira Wine 35 l. to 45 l. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 3d. New-England Ditto 2s. 10d. Pennſylvania Dit o 2s. 10d. Muſcovado Sugar 45s. to 55s. Melaſſes 2s. 6d. Salt 2s. 8d. Tobacco 12s. to 28s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Powder 11l. Hemp 6d. Bohea Tea 7s. Pitch 18s. Tar 10s. Turpentine 15s. Flaxſeed 5s. 6d.

Saturday next will be publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet. (Price Ten Shillings,)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, from the 14th of *October*, 1756, to the 30th of *September*, 1757.

JUſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, The POCKET ALMANACK for the Year 1758.

Where alſo may be had, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for the ſame Year.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Eaſton*, in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, 1757.

Where alſo may be had,

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaſter*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1757.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the ſaid Office, That a proportionable Part of the Principal Money muſt now be paid in, and ſunk yearly; and unleſs they do, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

N. B. No further Indulgence can be now given to Delinquents; and unleſs the Quota's due are paid up, the mortgaged Premiſes muſt be forthwith ſold at publick Vendue.

Imported in the laſt Ship from London, and to be ſold by

DAVID HALL,

At the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, a valuable Collection of Books, amongſt which are the following.

BIBLES and prayer-books; Jacob's Law Dictionary, Swinbourne on Wills, Drummond's Travels, Maitland's Hiſtory of Edinburgh, Burkitt on the New-Teſtament, Milton's Works, Weſt-India Pilot, Gibbs's Rules of Drawing, Shaw's Boerhaave, Jeſuit's Perſpective, Hume's Hiſtory of Britain, Heiſter's Surgery, Stevens's Spaniſh Dictionary, Sully's Memoirs, Hoppus's Architecture, Price's Carpentry, Aſtruc on Venereal Diſeaſes, Univerſal Library of Trade and Commerce, The New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, Univerſal Hiſtory, 20 Vols. neatly bound, Livy's Roman Hiſtory, Whiſton's Joſephus, Rollin's Arts and Sciences, Polygraphical Dictionary, Dyche's, Bailie's, Cole's, Boyer's and Martin's Dictionaries, Smollet's Voyages, Gray's Inn Journal, Maxims and Characters, Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary, Centaur not Fabulous, Cunn's Euclid, Quincey's Diſpenſatory, Life of Marlborough, large and ſmall Editions, Salmon's and Gordon's Geography, Salmon's and Eachard's Gazetteers, Harvey's Meditations, Seneca's Morals, Rambler, Spectator, Guardian, Tatler, Female Spectator, Hammond's Algebra, Wilſon's Surveying, Pope's Works, Adventurer, Roning's Philoſophy, Duncan's Logick, Stone's Euclid, Hutchiſon's Ethics, Burlemaqui on Natural and Political Law, Sherwin's Logarithms, Steel's Conic Sections, Ditton's Fluxions, Preceptor, Keil's Philoſophy, Modern Travels, Spirit of Laws, Burn's Juſtice, Sidney on Government, Gay's Poems, Brown's Univerſe, Monro on the Dropſy, Gordon's Tacitus, Cato's Letters, Life of Charles of Lorrain, Prince Eugene, Mahomet, Kuli Khan, and Charles of Sweden, Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, Connoiſſeur, Nature Diſplayed, Prior's Poems, Anſon's Voyage, Hiſtory of Peter the Great of Muſcovy, Puffendorff's Introduction, Rollin's Belles Lettres, Engliſh, Ditto French, Stanhope on the Epiſtles and Goſpels, Preſent State of Britain, Foſter's Sermons, Young's Nights Thoughts, Comes Commercii, Plutarch's Lives, Tillotſon's Sermons, Temple's Works, Ramſay's Philoſophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, &c. &c. &c.

Of whom alſo may be had, a Variety of School-books, as uſual, Spelling-books of different Sorts, and Child's Play-thing. Alſo Writing-paper of all Kinds, by the Ream, or ſmaller Quantity, Parchment, Pewter Inkſtands, Quills, Wax and Wafers, Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple and common Spectacles, Ivory Memorandum Books, Fountain Pens, Inkpowder, Paſteboard by the Roll, Sheet, or leſſer Quantity, Ivory Folders, neat Pocket Books, Leather Inkpots, Pounce and Pounce Boxes, Scales and Dividers, Caſes for holding Paper, Letter Files, Blank Books, Bills of Lading, and all other Blanks commonly uſed, Royal Primmers, Squares, Battledores, and ſmall Books for Children.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BRADFORD,

The AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

And MONTHLY CHRONICLE for the *Britiſh* Colonies,

VOL. I. No. II. For *NOVEMBER*, 1757.

To be Continued. (Price One Shilling Pennſylvania Currency each Month.)

By a SOCIETY of Gentlemen.

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Il Penſeroſo. To a young Lady at a Boarding-School. *American Affairs.* Hiſtory of the Expedition to Halifax. Monthly Chronicle. Proceedings of the Aſſembly of the Lower Counties, Preamble of their Militia Law. Tranſactions in the other Colonies.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given, that if one Benjamin Hawley, who left England, between Twenty and Thirty Years ago, for North-America, is alive, and will come to the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage. Or if the ſaid Benjamin Hawley be dead (who is ſuppoſed to have been a Schoolmaſter) and has left any Children, they are deſired to appy as above.

CAME to the Plantation of William Kirkpatrick, living in Paxton Townſhip, in July laſt, a little white Mare, a natural Pacer, brandeo on the near Shoulder G. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to WILLIAM NICHOLSON. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HASELL,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to John Mifflin, Eſq;

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, at the corner of Black horſe alley,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Easton, November 21, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Leonard Den deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Ballances immediately: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

⊕ DANIEL BROADHEAD, *Adminiſtrator.*

RUN away, on the firſt Day of this inſtant December, from Abraham Vandegrift, of Benſalem Townſhip Bucks County, a likely Negroe Girl, 18 Years of Age; ſhe went off from Philadelphia Market; and had on a long blue and red ſtriped Gown, a ſhort Calicoe Gown, a blue Calimancoe quilted Petticoat, alſo a Calicoe Petticoat, and a ſtriped one, a black Bonnet, and a Leghorn Hat, with a good Head-dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures her in Philadelphia Goal, or brings her to her Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by ABRAHAM VANDEGRIFT. ⊕

Philadelphia, December 9, 1757.

RUN away laſt Monday, from the Subſcriber, living at Cranberry, in the County of Middleſex, in New-Jerſey, a Spaniſh Negroe Man, named John Juſtee, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well built Fellow, of a yellow Complexion; had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, and Worſted Cap, an old brown Coat, and blue Jacket, old blue Pluſh Breeches, Yarn and Worſted Stockings, and old Shoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOHN REID, junior.

N. B. He ſerved four Years at Lawrence's Farm, in ſaid County, and has his old Indentures with him, which may be made uſe of for a Paſs. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. 6

RUN away, on the 21ſt of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber, living in Cecil County, Maryland, a Servant Man, named John Shupaid, an Engliſhman, a Gardiner by Trade, a ſhort ill-looking Fellow, about 5 Feet high, aged about 23 Years, his eyes look ſore; had on when he went away, a light coloured German Serge Coat, with white Metal Buttons, the Coat much worn; a flowered Manchester Velvet Jacket, very much worn, a Pair of Engliſh Leather Breeches, Country made Shoes and Stockings, about half worn, an old Felt Hat, a brown Wig, with one Curl at the Bottom, and Ozenbrigs Shirt. His whole Appearance is ſhabby. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN BROWN.

N. B. The above Servant was ſent to Newtown, on Cheſter River, with ſome Papers of Conſequence, which he carried off with him. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ⊙

Imported in the ſhip Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, and ſhip Hope, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH REDMAN,

Oppoſite the Court-houſe, in Market-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, long lawns, princes linen, cotton chintz, calicoes, tammies, durants, calimancoes, London ſhaloons, cloth coloured ſingle worſted damaſks, black taffeties, black perſian, light, cloth and crow coloured ſewing ſilk, black and white taffety and paduaſoy ribbons, No. 12, 4, and 4 and half pins, white and coloured womens bath lamb mittens, mens gloves, red and ſcarlet flannel, green, blue, light and drab coloured hair pluſh, green and blue broadcloth, green, blue, light and drab coloured orris and mohair fringe, blue, green and white 3 corded ſewing ſilk, diaper, girth web, ſtraining ditto, twiſt ditto, green and red ſtriped woollen ditto, ſwivel ſtirrups plain ditto, womens ditto, braſs tuft nails, braſs ſtaple and loopt ditto, ſilvered ſtaple and loopt ditto, braſs garniſh nails, 2 3 and 4 penny clout nails, 14 ounce and 8 ounce tacks white ſetts black buckles, colt ſnaffle bits, rippon ditto, full nobbed ditto. Rhode-Iſland curb bits, whole and half cannon ditto, pelham ditto, ſadlers iron ſtrainers, ſcolloping irons, pricking irons and awls, curry combs, mane ditto, horſe bruſhes White's and Smith's loom beſt ſteel plate hand-ſaws, tennant ditto, common hand and tennant ditto, 5 and 6 fee croſs-cut ditto, braſs handles and eſcutcheons for drawers, deſk ſetts, complete draw-locks deſk ſuits ſetts of tea-cheſt furniture, cheſt locks cupboard locks, ſtock locks rim and braſs nobb'd locks, braſs nobb'd latches, large braſs cocks ſmall ditto for kegs, fence-pan gun locks bridle ditto, ſteel ſpurs, common tinned ditto, H & H L hinges, cheſt hinges, rule joint table hinges, braſs deſk hinges clock-caſe ditto, proſpect ditto, braſs H ditto braſs caſtors, flat and round headed ſcrews, ſhoemakers tacks and awl-blades, Howe's beſt ſhoe knives, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20-penny nails, hob ditto, ſprigs, trunk nails, tenter hooks, Engliſh glew, frying pans augers, gimblets, tap and bung borers, round ſocket chizels and gouges, long and ſhort firmers, turning chizels and gouges, pain ions carpenters and coopers jointer irons, iron candleſticks, faſh pullies and line, carpenters compaſſes, coopers ditto with bows, beſt box two feet rules, 2 fee ſliding ditto, chairmakers bits, center and carpenters pin bits, broad axes, carpenters and coopers adzes, coopers axes, joiners hatchets ſmall hatchets with handles carpenters and lathing hammers, flat and half round files and raſps, handſaw and croſs-cut ſaw files, ſilvered coffin furniture complete ſilvered flowered and plain coffin handles and letters common tinned coffin handles, iron pepper mills, flat and round plate bolts, cheſt handles, beſt large ſecret padlocks, common black ditto, ſplinter padlocks, flat irons, and box ditto.

Tbc. 3 Ms.

New-Caſtle County, December 6, 1757.

WHEREAS Mary the Wife of David John, of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, hath been guilty of many Indiſcretions, whereby her Huſband is apprehenſive that ſhe will endeavour to to run him in Debt; Theſe are therefore to forbid all Perſons truſting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. DAVID JOHN. ⊕

STrayed away, on the 18th of September laſt, from Richard Stephens, living on the Plantation of Joſeph Vernon, in Lower Providence, thirteen Sheep, viz. eleven Ewes, one Weather, and one Ram, three of the Ewes are black, moſt Part of them are marked with the Tap of each Ear cut off, and a Slit half way down, there are other Marks which the Owner will deſcribe; they were all bred in Maiden-Creek Settlement, up the River Schuylkill, and are ſuppoſed to have gone that Way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Sheep, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by RICHARD STEPHENS.

N. B. One of the Ewes had a Bell on, marked R S. Any Perſon taking up ſaid Sheep, and brings or ſends them to Thomas Mallon's, living in Williſtown, Cheſter County, or to Richard Stephens, at the Place where they ſtrayed from, they will greatly oblige the Owner. ⊕

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living on the Premiſes, two Plantations, ſituate in Bucks County, near the Falls of Delaware; one of them containing about 120 Acres, about 90 Acres cleared, above 20 of which is good Meadow, there is a good Stream of Water runs through ſaid Plantation, with an Orchard, good Frame Dwelling-houſe and Kitchen, a very good Barn, Cow-houſe, and ſeveral other Buildings. The other contains about 155 Acres, about 40 of it cleared, ſome of which is Meadow, and a conſiderable Quantity more may be made, there is a good Stream of Water runs along one End of ſaid Land, by which the Meadow may be watered, there is a Log-houſe on ſaid Place. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe either or both ſaid Plantations, may know the Terms, by applying to ROGER MOON.

N. B. The Titles are indiſputable. ⊕

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joſeph Davis, late of Philadelphia, Harneſs-maker, deceaſed, are deſired to pay, and all thoſe that have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, duly proved, to ANNE RUXBY, Adminiſtratrix, or to Benjamin Loxley, and THOMAS HOLMAKER, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. To be ſold, by publick Vendue on Wedneſday, the 28th Day of this inſtant December, at the Shop of the aboveſaid Joſeph Davis, deceaſed, in Third-ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, the following Things, viz. Silk and Morocco Sword belts, and a great parcel of Sword-belt Buckles, red Morocco Leather, Swords, Cutlaſſes, Bayonets, Piſtols with braſs barrels, one Fowling Piece, a Deſk, one Alarm Clock, Cheſts, a Quantity of Books, a Parcel of new Collars, ſundry Sorts of Saddery, and Saddery Tools, with many other Things, too tedious to mention.

New-Caſtle, December 14, 1757.

NOW in the Goal of this County, a Negro Fellow, named Dick, who ſays he belongs to Mr. Edward Shippen, in Philadelphia; likewiſe a new Negro Man, who was committed in Auguſt laſt, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and ſays he came from on board of a Ship, and does not know who his Maſter is. Any Perſons having Demands againſt the above Negroes, are deſired to come in four Weeks after this Date, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their Fees, by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-Sheriff. ‡

N. B. A Servant Woman's Time, who has about 3 Years and a Half to ſerve, is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, to be diſpoſed of: Enquire of ſaid Thompſon, in New-Caſtle.

Juſt imported in the Anne, Captain Forten, from Briſtol, and in the Mercury, Captain Robinſon, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

Caleb Jones, and *Caleb Hewes*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet, and almoſt oppoſite Pewter-Platter-Alley, the following goods, viz.

SHam buck table knives, buck ditto, bone ditto, cutler ditto, pen ditto, burnt bone ditto, ſpotted horn ditto, ſciſſars, fine coloured thread, hooks and eyes, ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, ſnuff boxes, hard metal buttons, womens ſteel top'd thimbles, needles, an aſſortment of horn buttons, gimblets, 4 and half corking pins, 4 l. pins, No. 12 ditto, White's ſhort ditto, an aſſortment of felt hats, ſcarlet, crimſon, green, and black hair pluſh, light and black worſted ditto, tandem fileſias, 7 8ths wide garlix, 3-qr. dowlas, princes linen, beſt crown ozenbrig, brown buckrams, 7-qr. ſpotted rugs, 9 qr. ditto, 7 qr. blankets, 8 qr. and 9 qr. ditto, fine camblets, broadcloth, mens and womens worned hoſe, tapes, breeches patterns, ballaome ſewing ſilk, ſcarf, 3 cord death head buttons, baſket ditto, ſuperfine twiſt. ‡

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, on Monday, the ſecond Day of January next, by the Subſcribers, in the Borough of Briſtol, all the perſonal Eſtate of John Abraham Denormandie, late of the ſaid Borough, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of a great Variety of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Shop Goods, Farming Utenſils, Horſes, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Swine, a large Quantity of Timothy and Engliſh Hay, &c. An Inventory of the Particulars may be ſeen at any Time before the Sale at the late Dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceaſed. All Perſons buying to the Value of Twenty Shillings, or upwards, to have eight Months Credit, giving Security, if required; and for all leſſer Sums ready Money is expected.

JOHN and DANIEL DENORMANDIE, Adminiſtrators.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to pay off the ſame immediately to prevent Trouble, and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap by

WHARTON and STORY,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Reynell's,

SUper and ſuperfine broadcloths, bearſkins, frizes, kerſeys, plains, fearnoughts ſwanſkin, ſtriped linſeys, red and white flannels, ſpotted rugs, roſe and common blankets, ſtriped duffield blankets, mens yarn and worſted ſtockings, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, tammies, durants, ſingle white alopeens, ſhaloons, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, felt hats, Ozenbrigs, ticklenberg, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia towelling, princes and dowlas linen, 7-8ths garlix, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks and clear lawns, muſlins, variety of checks and ſtripes, cotton hollands, half and 3 qr. ell mantuas, black, ſtraw and cloth colour'd china taffety, perſian taffeties, light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilks, coloured and Scots thread, garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, plain and figured ribbons, holland and diaper tapes, pins, needles, caſe knives and forks, claſp knives, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, December 8.

We have an Account, that on Friday the 25th of November, as one Cox, and another Man, were hunting for Deer, on the Virginia Side of Potowmack, a little above the Mouth of Conecocheague, they diſcovered 3 Indians ſitting on a Log, and agreed each to fire at his Man, which they did, and killed them both on the Spot, but the other made off immediately, and ſoon returned with 6 or 7 more Indians, when a Skirmiſh enſued, in which Cox and his Companion fired, one of them 4 times, and the other 5, and mortally wounded one Indian, but were at laſt ſeparated, and one of them made his Eſcape, but the other was taken Priſoner. The Indians burnt the Bodies of the two dead Indians, and carried off their Priſoner, and the wounded Indian, who died on the Way, and they buried him. The ſecond Night after the Priſoner made his Eſcape, and came back the ſame Road, and got ſafe in; but on his Way, when he came to the Indian's Grave, he dug his Body up, and ſcalped him with a ſharp Stone; for he was deprived of his Knife, and every Weapon of Defence, by the Indians, when he was taken Priſoner.

About 12 Days ago, Capt. Wallace, in the King George, belonging to Briſtol, arrived in Virginia, who took up at Sea, in Lat. 34, 00, about 150 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Bermuda, ſix Men, being the whole Crew of the Schooner Nancy, belonging to Boſton, one Govian, or ſome ſuch Name, Maſter, bound from Piſcataqua for Surrinam, with Horſes, whoſe Preſervation was very remarkable: On the 9th of September, in a very hard Gale, ſhe overſet, and loſt all her Horſes, but after they cut away her Mainmaſt ſhe righted; ſoon after a Sea ſtruck her on the Counter, and beat her Stern in, and having a Quantity of Bricks abaft, her Stern ſunk, and her Head ſtuck upright, and the People got on her Bow. After the Storm abated, they got ſome Mackrel out of her, and an Iron Inſtrument to ſtrike Fiſh, and having made a little Awning of Part of one of the Sails, which they fixed to the Bowſprit over their Heads, they lived there (if it may be called Living) for Forty-ſix Days, when Capt. Wallace took them up; having nothing elſe to ſupport themſelves than the ſalt Mackrel and what Dolphins and Pilot Fiſh they ſtruck, the latter being plenty about them, and whoſe Blood they ſuck'd for Drink. One of the Men died ſoon after he was taken up, and two others of them are deprived of their Senſes.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Matthews, juſt arrived in York River.

"The 18th of October laſt, Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 39. 21. W. I made 6 Sail S. S. W. from me, at Six in the Morning, diſtant about 4 Miles, ſtanding to the N. E. Immediately the eaſtermoſt and largeſt Ship tacked, and chaced me; I found he gained very little on us, which gave us great Hopes they were Merchant Ships, and made me very indifferent about getting away, expecting to draw him from the Fleet. However, at Two and a Half, P. M. he fired 7 Shot, and I brought to. It proved to be the Colcheſter Man of War, Captain O Brian, of 54 Guns, who had been 10 Weeks from St. Helena, with 5 India Ships under his Convoy. He ſent his Boat on board us; the Lieutenant told me that Admiral Watſon had taken and deſtroyed all the French Settlements in the Eaſt-Indies, except Pondicherry, to which Place he was preparing to go, and in great Expectation of Succeſs. The India Ships were, the Oxford, Captain Stevens, Griffin, ------; Harcourt, Webber; Delaware, Freeman; and Stormount,--------."

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Since our laſt 18 Tranſport Veſſels arrived here from Cork, under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship the Norwich, of 50 Guns, Captain Darby. They brought about 1700 Men, 200 of which are Highlanders, and 900 more were to ſail from Cork for this Port in a Fortnight after them.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Seymour, of the Privateer Ship King of Pruſſia, dated off Cape-Sammana, November 4, 1757, to his Owners in New-York.

"This I ſend to you, Gentlemen, by our Prize Ship, the Phæton, which we took off of Cape-Sammana, bound from Louiſbourg to the Cape: She is a fine Ship, mounts 20 Guns, but her Cargo is of no great Value. I hope our next will be better.-----Yeſterday I ſpoke with a Sloop belonging to the Iſland of St. Thomas, in her Way from the Cape, the Maſter of which informed me, that there had been a ſmart Engagement between the Engliſh and French, off the Cape: The French Fleet, he ſays, conſiſted of three Ships of the Line, viz. one of 74 Guns, one of 64, and one of 60, and four Frigates; (the laſt mentioned Ship is the Greenwich, which they have made a 60 Gun Ship.) The Engliſh conſiſted of the Auguſta, Commodore Forreſt; the Edinburgh, Capt. Langdon; and the Dreadnought, Capt. --------

"The Chief of the French Ships were diſmaſted in the Engagement; the French Admiral, Commandant, and 700 Men killed, beſides great Numbers have ſince died of their Wounds. The French ſay they parted by Conſent. The Engliſh Men of War are gone to Jamaica, and the large French Ships are obliged to lie in the Cape, for want of Maſts. He further informs us, that the Fleet was to ſail in three or four Days for Old France, under Convoy of two Frigates. I ſhall immediately proceed for the Cape, where I expect to be able to pick up ſuch a Share of them, as will be more acceptable than empty Ships; but all is Fiſh that comes in the Net. I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c."

Captain Nicholſon, who came in Commander of the above Ship, informs us, That the Snow Mary-Anne, Capt. Shoals, and Brig Hawke, Captain Valantine, of this Port, has had a ſmart Engagement with a large French Ship, bound from Rochelle for Cape Francois, in which they were both much diſabled in their Sails, Rigging and Maſts, and had 7 or 8 Men killed in each Veſſel, and many wounded; notwithſtanding, they continued to engage her for a conſiderable Time after, though they could not board her by Reaſon it blew a fiery Breeze, when, to their great Mortification, ſhe ſtruck to a 40 Gun Ship, and Captain Waynman, in the Privateer King George, of this Port, who came out of Cape Sammana, on ſeeing the Engagement in the Offing. The Captain of the Man of War was ſo ſenſible of the good Conduct and Courage of the Captains Shoals and Valantine, that he gave them half of the Ship, which they ſent down to Jamaica, and is ſaid to be worth 60,000 l. Sterling.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts, dated November 7.

"A Veſſel is arrived at St. Euſtatia from North-America, who fell in with a Fleet of 14 Men of War, 4 Days ago, ſtanding to the Southward; 'tis ſuppoſed to be the French Fleet bound to Martinico to winter."

The Privateer Sloop George, Captain Haly, of this Port, has, in Company with Captain Stephenſon of Philadelphia, taken two Dutch Sloops loaded with Indigo and Sugar, and carried them into Providence.

Just imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, and Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

Abraham and *Robert Uſher*,

At their ſtore on Walnut-ſtreet wharff, and oppoſite Mr. Reeſe Meredith's,

A LARGE aſſortment of linen and cotton checks, fuſtians, thickſets, cotton hollands, linen handkerchiefs, a large aſſortment of Iriſh linens and ſheeting, 3 qr. and yd. wd. diaper, womens velvet, mens and boys felt hats, beſt London ſhaloons, bed bunts, pink durants, womens and boys worſted hoſe, mens ribb'd and plain ditto, a large aſſortment of cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, long lawns, muſlins, taffeties, perſians, womens cloaks, mens and womens whips, Iriſh and German ozenbrigs, ſamplery canvas and cruels, ſuperfine boiled camblet, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, lungee romals, purple and dark ground calicoes, Scotch kenting handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton laces, an aſſortment of ſilk & hair & beſt twiſt, flat and round beſt mohair death head buttons, horſe hair ditto, plate faſhioned coat and jacket buttons, Philadelphia braſs pattern ditto, Scots and nuns thread, narrow and broad holland tape, diaper ditto, bobbin, noſſ pretties, ſhirt and jacket buttons, narrow and broad quality bindings, aſſortment of pins, beſt London needles, ſquare pointed and darning ditto, gartering, blue and white tape, ivory and horn combs, pocket-books, hiſtory and ſpelling books, gilt and plain hornbooks, buckles and knives, braſs and iron jews-harps, knitting-needles, a large aſſortment of womens common and beſt razor metal ſciſſars, beſt eight ſquare and common ſteel ſpring tobacco boxes, womens braſs thimbles, mens braſs and ſteel ditto, beſt poliſhed ſteel ſpring ſnuffers, a large aſſortment of ſnuff boxes, lancets, horſe fleams, temple ſpectacles, common plain ditto, wig ſprings, mens ſhammy and white waſh leather gloves, womens lamb and white waſh leather gloves and mittens, beſt ſcale razors, a large aſſortment of ribbons, fans, white red and emboſſed flannels, 7-8ths ticking, coloured and white threads, wafers in boxes, pewter table ſpoons, pewter and hard metal teaſpoons, tea tongs, watch keys, ſtock locks, writing paper, gunpowder, ſhot and lead, beſt London ſteel, 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, ſilver watches, buckrams, cinnamon, nutmegs, allſpice, coffee, ſcythes, beſt oil flints, flat-irons, &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to Abraham Uſher are requeſted to pay, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts.

Juſt imported in the Good Intent, Capt. Maxwell, and the Hope, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

GOUGH and CARMALT,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

BRoadcloths, drab plains, bearſkins, green, red and beaver frizes, red, blue and green halfthicks, ſtriped linceys, ſhaloons, tammies and durants, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, Iriſh dowlas, 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, yd. wd. tandems, Iriſh ſheeting, red flannels, camblets, yd. wd. venetian poplins, printed cottons, calicoes, meſſinets, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and yd & 3 8ths linen and cotton checks, ozenbrigs, brown buckrams, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, whited long lawns, flowered lawns, blue, green and cloth coloured calimancoes, muſlins ſewing ſilk, broad and narrow worſted quality binding, Turkey and lettered gartering, G B woolcards, ſilver watches, coloured thread, holland tapes, bags of buttons, ſilk and hair, mohair, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead, penknives, table knives and forks, braſs ink-pots, cutt e knives, an aſſortment of beads and necklaces, Scots and nuns thread, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, neſts of gilt trunks, ſilk and Scots handkerchiefs, pepper, brimſtone, copperas, Spaniſh brown, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

STRAYED away, on the ſecond Inſtant, from Thomas Tibury's Paſture, near Germantown, a ſorrel Horſe, about fourteen Hands high, has ſome Saddle Marks, a Blaze down his Forehead, is ſhod before, and paces and trots out of Hand. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Davis Baffett, at the upper End of Market-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward. ¶

Philadelphia, November 24, 1757.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Daniel Byles deceaſed, for Goods bought at his Vendue at Merion, or otherwiſe indebted before or after his Deceaſe, that they make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, or they muſt blame themſelves, if the Law is put in Force againſt them without further Notice, by WILLIAM BALL, Executor. *

RUN away on the 11th inſt. from the Subſcriber, living on Society hill, a new Negroe Woman, named Chloe, ſpeaks bad Engliſh: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue Halfthick Gown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe Woman, and ſecures her, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by JAMES CRAIG.

N B. Said Woman belonged formerly to Capt. Hubbard of Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate and lying in Kennet Townſhip, Cheſter County, within ſeven Miles of Wilmington, lying on the Road from ſaid Town to Lancaſter, containing 150 Acres, with a good Dwelling houſe, Barn and Stables, a good bearing Orchard, with about 200 Apple trees, moſt Part graſted Fruit, with a good Conveniency for Water Meadow; there is about 60 Acres cleared, the reſt Woodland. For Conditions of Sale enquire of JOHN BALDWIN, *Tavern-keeper, in Kennet, The Title indiſputable.*

STOLEN, out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, a ſmall bright bay Gelding, about 13 Hands and a Half high, branded, I within an O, on the near Shoulder, 9 Years old, Hog backed, paces and trots, low necked, heavy headed, Collar galled, had his Mane cut under the Collar, has a thick buſhy Tail, between a ſprig and a bob, ſomewhat Cat-hammed. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Owner may get the Horſe, and the Thief brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and for the Horſe only, Twenty Shillings. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe is deſired to leave him at Joſeph Way's, at the Sign of the Ton, in Philadelphia, or at Joſhua Littler's, at the Sign of the Roſe-and-Crown, in Wilmington. JAMES BRATTEN. †

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Plantation of James Moore, in Blockley Townſhip, a very likely roan Mare, a natural Pacer, and had on when ſhe went away a little Bell, marked with J M, was branded W C on the near Shoulder, but very dull, has a Saddle Spot on the Near-ſide, a long Mane, that hangs on the Off ſide, newly trimmed, and belongs to William Cluſe, of Weſt Nantmeil. Whoever takes her up, or gives Intelligence of her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CLUSE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Simon Hadley, Eſq; late of Mill-Creek Hundred, in the County of New-Caſtle, deceaſed, by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment of their reſpective Debts, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs, without further Notice: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts immediately, that they may be ſettled and paid by JAMES THOMPSON, and JOHN HADLEY, Executors. ¶

To be LETT,

A Convenient Houſe, Barn, Stable, Chair houſe, Orchard of good Fruit, and a Garden. The Lot with the Orchard, and another Lot of about the ſame Size, are well dunged, and fit for Paſture. It is ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the City Alms houſe, being the ſame that William Hinton deceaſed lately lived in. For Terms enquire of William Beale, Adminiſtrator, James Chattin, at the Neweſt Printing Office, or Joſeph Saul, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Man, about Twenty-one Years of Age. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot, on the Weſt Side of Second Street, next the Corner of Saſſafras ſtreet, commonly called Race-ſtreet, containing in Front, on Second-ſtreet, ſeventeen Feet, and in Depth Sixty-five Feet, or thereabouts, now in the Tenure of Andrew Boſſet.

Likewiſe two other Houſes and Lots (adjoining each other) on the South Side of Saſſafras ſtreet, next the Corner of Second-ſtreet, and at the back End of the above deſcribed Lot, containing in Front, together, 30 Feet four Inches, and in Depth 34 Feet, with the Privilege of a 4 Foot and Half Alley, now in the Tenure of Thomas Dormer, and Chriſtian Warner.

N. B. The above Lots are clear of Ground Rent, and Houſes inſured for ſeven Years.---For Terms of Sale apply to JOHN JENNINGS, in Third-ſtreet. ‡ 5s. The 3 Mo.

Imported in the Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior.

At his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Benjamin Chew's, Eſq; near the Draw-bridge,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. The. 3 Mo.

TO be ſold, by the Subſcribers, Executors of Mr. John Hamilton, late of New-London Townſhip, Cheſter County, the Plantation whereon he lived, now in Tenure of William Hewit, containing between 3 and 400 Acres, with a good Dwelling houſe, Barn, and Orchard; the third Part of the Purchaſe Money to be paid in Hand, and reaſonable Credit for the Remainder; alſo Horſes, and Black Cattle, for which reaſonable Credit will be given. The Vendue to be held on the Premiſes, on Thurſday the Eighth of December next, where Attendance will be given by ROBERT THOMPSON, and ROBERT ALLISON, Executors. †

November 24. 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Doctor John Diemer, deceaſed, are deſired to pay immediately; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by

JAMES DIEMER, Adminiſtrator. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Goods, Rights and Credits of John Noonan is attached, he having abſconded from his uſual Place of Abode, and not paid his juſt Debts; therefore, all his Creditors are required to appear before me the 12th Day of January next, at Twelve a Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Diſtribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 12th Day of November, 1757. JOHN SCOTT. *

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in the Townſhip of Radnor, in Cheſter County, containing by Computation about 70 Acres of good Land, about ten Acres of well watered Meadow, with a fine Stream of Water running through the ſame, a good Dwelling houſe and Barn, good bearing Orchard, and the Woodland well timbered. It is very convenient for a Tradeſman or Store keeper, a very publick Road going through it, and Coneſtogoe Great Road being near it. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may enquire of John Jerman, or of the Owner, living on the Premiſes. ¶ JOSHUA DAVID.

ANDREW WECKESER begs Leave to inform the Publick, That he has opened a Houſe of Entertainment in Germantown, at the Sign of the King-of-Pruſſia, near John Jones's, Eſq; where all Gentlemen, Ladies, Travellers, &c. may depend on the beſt Uſage. Their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant.

* ANDREW WECKESER.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, a Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 170 Acres, between 20 and 30 whereof is mowable Meadow, and more may be made, with a good two Story Houſe, four Rooms on a Floor, and a good Cellar under it, alſo ſeveral Outhouſes, a Barn, and good Orchard, being ſituated in Glouceſter Townſhip, Glouceſter County, in Weſt New-Jerſey, on the great Road leading from Philadelphia and Haddonfield to Egg-Harbour, convenient either for a Tavern or Store. A great Part of ſaid Land is cleared and within Fence, and the Title for the whole is indiſputable. WILLIAM BRITTIN.

N. B. Whereas Bernard Young, living near Short-hill, in Virginia, has ſaid I have wronged him of his Money, and that he has againſt me a Judgment Bond for Four Hundred Pounds; now, leſt any ſhould be impoſed on by an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, I do hereby certify, that I have ſufficient Deſeazance againſt ſaid Bond to overthrow it; and to manifeſt the Truth of it, I do hereby give Notice that I will leave the Controverſy between him and me to Arbitration, and he may chuſe his Men in what Place he ſhall think proper. ¶ WILLIAM BRITTIN.

RUN away on the 11th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living at Point-no Point, a Servant Woman, goes by the Name of Nelly Griffiths, and ſays ſhe came from Maryland, is about 20 Years of Age, pale Complexion, and has a long Noſe: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue and white ſtriped Gown, a large flag Handkerchief, Leghorn Hat, and new Pumps. Took with her a ſmall brown Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and ſome white Spots on her Back, and a Woman's Saddle; alſo took with her a blue check Safeguard, which is too ſhort for her. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone towards York. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings her to William Smith, at Point-no-Point, or Abraham Carpenter, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in this Province, or Three Pounds if further, paid by ⊕ WILLIAM SMITH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter Town, Kent County, Maryland, ſome time in July laſt, a Negroe Man, called Scipio, formerly the Property of Mr. Marcus Kuhl, of the City of Philadelphia, and it is very probable is gone that Way; he is a little ſhort thick Fellow, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, pretends to be a Hatter by Trade, and ſays, he is intitled to his Freedom, and plays well on the Banjoe. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Fellow, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have *Two Piſtoles* Reward, if taken out of the Province, and *One Piſtole*, beſides what the Law allows, if taken in Maryland, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH NICHOLSON. ¶

RUN away on the Fourth of Auguſt laſt, from the Lancaſhire Iron-works, an Engliſh Convict Servant Man, named Moſes Jones, 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, ſlim made, has a down Look, thin Viſage, wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour, and is by Trade a Wood Cutter. Had on and with him, a Felt Hat, half worn, an Olnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers, a blue Pea Jacket, a flowered Flannel Ditto, a Pair of figured blue Everlaſting Breeches, a Pair of Worſted Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes almoſt new.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as he may be had again, or brings him to the ſaid Works, ſhall receive, if taken within Twenty Miles of Home, Fifteen Shillings; if Thirty Miles, Twenty Shillings; and if at a greater Diſtance, Three Pounds, beſides what the Law allows, paid for the Owners by WILLIAM BAXTER. 8

LOST, the 9th of this inſtant November, between Kenſington and this City, a Silver Watch, Maker's Name James Warne, No. 773, or 775, double caſed, with a Braſs Cap over the Works, a black Silk String, with a Chryſtal Seal, in the Shape of a Sugar Loaf. Whoever will bring ſaid Watch and Seal to THOMAS STRETCH's, ſhall receive a *Piſtole* Reward.

N. B. The Maker's Name is both on the Inſide of the Watch and Cap. ‡

JOHN GIBSON

HAS imported in the Mercury, Captain Robinſon, from Liverpool, a large Variety of Iriſh Linens, which he will ſell cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, at his Houſe on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff. Alſo Rum, Sugar and Melaſſes. The.

To be SOLD or LEASED on Groundrent, with Liberty of purchaſing, by PRESERVE BROWN,

TWO Lots of Land, in the Northern Liberties, about three Miles from Philadelphia; one containing 22 Acres, or thereabouts; bounded on the North with the Road that leads from Frankford to Germantown; on the Weſt by Benjamin Maſon's Land; on the South by Robert Wain's Land; and on the Eaſt by the other Lands of the ſaid Preſerve Brown; and has a young Orchard on it. The other Lot contains about 48 Acres, and is bounded on the North by the ſaid Road; on the Weſt by the other Lands of the ſaid Preſerve Brown; on the South by Robert Wain's Land; and Eaſterly by a Road leading from Philadelphia to the aboveſaid Road. The Lots will be ſold together, or in ſmall Parcels, as beſt ſuits the Purchaſers or Leaſors. They are very pleaſantly ſituated for Country Seats or Gardiners, there being a fine Proſpect from them over Delaware River.

Likewiſe a large convenient Brew-houſe and Malt-houſe, in the ſaid Northern Liberties, fronting Wood-ſtreet; part of the Lot extends to Vine-ſtreet, and is a little above Second-ſtreet, being the moſt convenient Place for purchaſing the Barley that comes in at that End of the City of Philadelphia; and at preſent there is a large Stroke of Brewing carried on in it by a Perſon, whoſe Leaſe will expire in two Years. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or leaſe, may apply to John Jones, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ſaid Preſerve Brown, at his Mills in Nottingham, in New-Jerſey, and know the Terms. PRESERVE BROWN.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Fitzſimmons, late of this City Baker deceaſed, are deſired to pay: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by JAMES WHITE, *Executor, or* THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, *junior.* ⊕

COARSE SALT,

On board the Friendſhip, Henry Jones, Maſter, to be ſold by

ROBERT and AMOS STRETTELL. *

CAME to the Tenement of Philip Megowen, of Goſhen, Cheſter County, in May laſt, a ſmall black trotting Mare, twelve Hands and a Half high, about nine Years old, a large Star in her Forehead, ſome white Hairs about her Ears and Withers, and branded on her near Shoulder and Buttock ſomething like I B. *The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to take her away.* PHILIP MEGOWEN. ⊙

CAME to the Plantation of John Debaven, in the Townſhip of Whitpain, Philadelphia County, ſome time in June laſt, a young Cow, of a rediſh Colour; and in the Month of Auguſt came to the ſame Plantation, a young Bull, alſo of a rediſh Colour. The Owner are deſired to come and prove their Properties, pay Charges, and take them away. JOHN DEHAVEN. ⊕

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Ryne, on Mill creek, in Lancaſter County, on the 18th Day of May laſt, a young brown Mare, about three Years old, has no Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying reaſonable Charges, may have her again, by applying to MICHAEL RYNE. ‡

Juſt imported in the Ship Speedwell, Anthony Robinſon, Maſter, from London, and to be ſold by

ROBERT and AMOS STRETTELL,

PEPPER, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, and beſt Scotch Snuff. They have alſo for Sale, Barbados and Antigua Rum, green Tea, Indigo, Beaver Skins, Soal-leather, Window glaſs, Copper, Braſs, Blocktin, Faggot Steel, Broadcloths and Shaloons, Buttons and Mohair, with many other Articles. ¶

Juſt imported in the Ship Speedwell, and Brigantine Good Intent, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN BELL,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Samuel Neave's,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. The Partnerſhip between JOHN BELL, and WILLIAM SWORD, being ended, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the ſaid John Bell, who is alſo to pay all Debts due by them. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

December 22, 1757. NUMB. 1513.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On the Firſt Day of Auguſt *laſt were publiſhed,*

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

To be publiſhed Monthly, and to contain Six Half-ſheets in Octavo, priated on a good Paper, and fair Character.

By SYLVANUS AMERICANUS.

The CONDITIONS as follow, viz.

I. IT is propoſed, That the firſt Three Half-ſheets of the ſaid *Magazine* ſhall contain, A new and complete Hiſtory of the *Northern Continent of America*, from the Time of its firſt Diſcovery to the preſent; Compiled with that Impartiality and Regard to Truth which becomes a faithful Hiſtorian, and carefully extracted from Authors of the beſt Credit both ancient and modern: Together with its firſt Settlement by the *Engliſh* and the *French*; their Diſputes and Wars with the Natives, as well as with each other; Battles fought, Treaties concluded, Boundaries agreed upon, *&c.* As alſo the Hiſtory of the preſent War now ſubſiſting upon this Continent between the *Engliſh* and *French*, and their *Indian Allies*, with the Murders and Cruelties committed by the Savages upon the *Britiſh* Subjects, *&c.* This Hiſtory ſhall be printed in the beſt Manner, and ſo conveniently connected, that it may be ſeparated from the other Part of the *Magazine*, and, when finiſhed, be handſomely bound up by itſelf, with a Title and copious Index, and Endeavours will be uſed, to make it as complete a *Family Chronicle* and *Hiſtorical Legacy*, as can be left by the Inhabitants of *America* to their Poſterity.

II. The remaining Three Half-ſheets ſhall contain *Amuſements and Eſſays, ſerious, entertaining, philoſophical, mechanical, hiſtorical, political*, and *poetical*, with the moſt *material News* and *authentic Occurrences*, Foreign and Domeſtic, which ſhall happen during the Month. Theſe Eſſays may be adaptly intituled, *The Induſtrious Bee*; becauſe they will be diligently and judiciouſly extracted from the moſt eminent Authors who have treated of theſe curious Subjects, both in Proſe and Verſe: In the Variety and Choice of which, ſuch eſpecial Care ſhall be taken as may beſt contribute to the Reader's Amuſement and Inſtruction. And whatſoever *New Pieces* any Gentlemen may be ſo kind to furniſh us with, ſhall always have the Preference in our *Magazine*, out of a peculiar Emulation to ſatisfy the Publick, that even this *New World* is not deſtitute of *Learning* and *Learned Men*.

III. If ſuitable Encouragement attends theſe Propoſals, the firſt Number will begin with the Year 1758, for the Month of *January*, and be continued every Month; Price one Shilling Proc. each Number; to be paid Quarterly, that the Charges attending the expenſive Work may be regularly defrayed.

IV. The Subſcribers ſhall be punctually ſupplied with each Number at the End of every Month: For which Purpoſe eſpecial Meſſengers will be employed to deliver them at their Houſes, or at ſuch Places upon every publick Road throughout the Country, as may be moſt convenient for them.

"A Monthly Collection, judiciouſly conducted in the "Method propoſed, will certainly be a great Benefit to "this new-ſettled Country; for thereby not only every "private Family (by their own Fire-ſide) may be ac"quainted with the moſt material Occurrences from "time to time tranſacting in every other Part of the "World, but our Youth, by the Help of this Inſtructor, "and the diverting and pleaſing Amuſements therein "contained, will be naturally allured to improve them"ſelves in Knowledge and polite Literature; by which "the gloomy Particles of Ignorance will be very much "enlightened, if not entirely diſperſed."

Thoſe who are willing to encourage this Undertaking, are deſired to give in their Names to the following Perſons, viz. James Parker in Woodbridge, who is propoſed to be the Printer of this Magazine; ---- Mr. Samuel Nevill in Perth Amboy; ---- Mr. Furman, Poſt-Maſter in Trenton; ---- Mr. Boudinott, Poſt-Maſter in Prince-Town; ---- Mr. William Ouke in New-Brunſwick; ---- Mr. Francis Braſier at Rariton-Landing; ---- Mr. Tobias Van Norden at Bound-Brook; ---- Mr. Williamſon at Elizabeth-Town; ---- Mr. Uzal Ogden at Newark; ---- Mr. John Taylor at Middle-Town; ---- Mr. John Wardell at Shrewsbury; ---- Mr. Thomas Leonard at Freehold; Mr. Andrew Gordon at Cranberry; ---- Dr. Newell at Allen-Town; ---- Mr. Joſeph Borden, jun. at Borden-Town; ---- Mr. John Lawrence at Burlington; ---- Mr. Price at Hattonfield; ---- Mr. Gibbons at Salem; ---- and Mr. Ebenezer Miller at Greenwich; ---- all in the Province of New-Jerſey.

Subſcriptions will alſo be taken in by Mr. Dunlap, Poſt-Maſter, and Mr. David Hall, Printer in Philadelphia; Meſſrs. Parker and Weyman in New-York; ---- Parker and Company in New-Haven; ---- Mr. James Franklin in Rhode-Iſland; ---- and Mr. Benjamin Mecom, Printer in Boſton.

N. B. As the Time draws near for putting the Work to the Preſs, thoſe who intend to ſubſcribe, are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their Names to the Perſons above-mentioned, that the Number to be printed may be regulated accordingly.

For the ENTERTAINMENT *of the* CURIOUS.

A *Courſe* of *Experiments*, with regular *Lectures*, on that new Branch of Natural Philoſophy, called ELECTRICITY, is propoſed to be exhibited in the Apparatus-Room of the College, on the 29th and 30th Inſtant.

By EBENEZER KINNERSLEY, M. A.

Profeſſor of Engliſh *and Oratory, in the College and Academy of* Philadelphia.

As the Knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human Mind, and give us more noble, more grand and exalted Ideas of the AUTHOR *of Nature, and if well purſued, ſeldom fails producing ſomething uſeful to Man, 'tis hoped theſe Lectures will be thought worthy of Regard and Encouragement by ſome who may not yet have had the Opportunity of attending ſuch a Courſe.*

LECTURE I.

I. OF Electricity in *general*; giving ſome Account of the *Diſcovery* of it.

II. Experiments, ſhewing that the *Electric Fire*, produced by the Friction of Glaſs, and other Electrics *per ſe*, is not *created* by that Friction.

III. That it is not extracted out of the *Subſtance* of the *Glaſs*.

IV. That it is not collected out of the *circumambient Air*. But,

V. That it is attracted, by the rubb'd Glaſs Globe, from the *Earth*, or other intermediate *non-electric Matter*, in which it *always exiſts*.

VI. That *our Bodies* contain enough of it to ſet a *Houſe* on Fire.

VII. That it is not the *ſame* with *culinary Fire*.

VIII. That tho' it will fire inflammable Matters, *itſelf* has no ſenſible *Heat*.

IX. That its *Parts* do mutually *repel* each other.

X. That it is ſtrongly *attracted* by all *non-electric Matter*.

XI. That *non-electric Matter*, in the *Form* of ſlender ſharp *Points*, will attract it more ſtrongly, and at a greater Diſtance, than in any other *Form*.

XII. That it is an extremely ſubtile Fluid.

XIII. That it paſſes thro' the *denſeſt Bodies* with the *greateſt Eaſe*.

XIV. That it takes up no perceptible Time in paſſing thro' large Portions of Space.

XV. That this Fire will live in *Water*, a *River* not being ſufficient to quench the ſmalleſt Spark of it.

XVI. That Sparks of it may be ſeen and felt, riſing out of *cold Water*, or a *Cake* of *Ice*, and kindling up a *burning Flame*.

XVII. A Shower of Sand to be ſeen, which riſes again as faſt as it falls.

XVIII. A Leaf of Metal ſuſpended in the Air, without any viſible *Support*, as is fabulouſly reported of *Mahomet's Tomb*.

XIX. An Appearance like *Fiſhes* ſwimming in the *Air*.

XX. An artificial *Spider*, animated by the electric Fire, ſo as to act like a *live One*.

XXI. A Repreſentation of the *Senſitive Plant*.

XXII. A beautiful Repreſentation of the *Aurora Borealis*, or the *Northern Light*; with an Attempt to *account* for that curious *Phenomenon*.

XXIII. A Repreſentation of the *Planets*; ſhewing a probable Cauſe of their keeping their due Diſtances from each other, and from the Sun in the Center.

XXIV. The Salute repulſed by the *Ladies* Fire; or Fire darting from a Lady's Lips, ſo that ſhe may *defy* any Perſon to ſalute her.

XXV. Eight muſical Bells rung by an electriſed *Phial* of *Water*.

XXVI. A Battery of *eleven Guns* diſcharged by Fire iſſuing out of a Perſon's *Finger*.

LECTURE II.

I. A Deſcription and Explanation of Mr. *Mucſchenbrock's wonderful Bottle*.

II. The amazing *Force* of the *Electric Fire*, in paſſing through a Number of Bodies at the ſame Inſtant.

III. An *Electric Mine* ſprung.

IV. *Electriſed Money*, which ſcarce any Body will take when offered to them.

V. A *Piece* of *Money* drawn out of a Perſon's Mouth in *ſpite* of his *Teeth*; yet without touching the Money or the Perſon.

VI. *Spirits* kindled by Fire darting from a *Lady's Eyes*; (without a Metaphor.)

VII. The *Electric Fire* ſhewn to be the *ſame* with *Lightning*.

VIII. A bright Flaſh of real *Lightning* darting from a Cloud in a painted *Thunder-Storm*.

IX. The *Force* of a ſmall Quantity of it making a fair Hole through a *Quire* of *Paper*.

X. *Metal* melted by it (though without any Heat) in leſs than a *Thouſandth Part* of a *Minute*.

XI. *Animals* killed by it inſtantaneouſly.

XII. *Air* iſſuing out of a Bladder, ſet on Fire by a Spark from a *Perſon's Finger*, and burning like a *Volcano*.

XIII. A few Drops of cold Water impregnated with *Lightning*, and let fall on a Perſon's *Hand*, ſupplying him with Fire ſufficient to kindle a *burning Flame* with one of the Fingers of his *other Hand*.

XIV. A ſulphureous Vapour kindled into Flame by *Lightning* iſſuing out of an *Apple*.

XV. The Cauſe and Effects of *Lightning* explained by a more probable Hypotheſis than has hitherto appeared.

XVI. An Experiment ſhewing why Clouds charged with *Lightning* fly nearer the *Earth* than other Clouds; and why *Eminences* are moſt frequently ſtruck by *Lightning*.

XVII. Another Flaſh of *Lightning* from the painted *Thunder-Storm*.

XVIII. An Experiment ſhewing how *Lightning*, when it ſtrikes a *Houſe*, or *Ship*, *&c.* may be conducted to the *Earth*, or *Water*, without doing the leaſt Damage.

XIX. A Flaſh of *Lightning* made to ſtrike a ſmall Houſe, and dart towards a little *Lady* ſitting on a Chair, who will, notwithſtanding, be preſerved from being hurt; whilſt the Image of a *Negroe* ſtanding by, and ſeeming to be further out of Danger, will be remarkably affected by it.

XX. An Experiment, ſhewing how to preſerve *Houſes*, *Ships*, *&c.* from being *ſtruck* by *Lightning*.

XXI. The Endeavouring to guard againſt *Lightning*, ſhewn to be not chargeable with *Preſumption*, nor inconſiſtent with any of the Principles either of *natural* or *revealed Religion*.

XXII. A Wheel of a curious *Machine* turned round by *Lightning*, and playing Variety of *Tunes* on eight muſical Bells.

XXIII. A Battery of *eleven Guns* diſcharged by Lightning, after it has darted through *ten Foot* of *Water*.

The Lectures to begin preciſely at Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr. *Kinnerſley*'s Houſe, in *Market-ſtreet*, and at the Bar of the *London-Coffee-Houſe*. Price *Half-a-Dollar* for each Lecture.

N. B. The Courſe will be exhibited again, if deſired, on *Monday* and *Tueſday*, the Second and Third of *January*.

LONDON, October 1.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Hibernia, Capt. Watſon, off Rogipore, a little to the Southward of Bombay, in the Eaſt-Indies, Dec. 11, 1756.

YESTERDAY morning we were ſurprized with a general call to quarters. The cauſe of our alarm was a veſſel bearing up to us, which at laſt proved to be an Engliſh merchantman from Batavia. This day about noon, Dec. 11, we ſaw ſeveral calevats, or rather galvats, or war-boats, armed with ſwivel guns, and doubly mann'd. They were at a conſiderable diſtance, and crowded about a ketch, which they ſeemed to tow along. The captain and chief mate, who were both well acquainted with the Mallabar coaſt, immediately declared, that they believed it was the Meelwan fleet, which had made a prize of this ketch, and was towing her in ſhore, to get out of our way. Theſe Meelwans, or Kemaſants, as the Portugueſe call them, are a neſt of pirates, a little to the Southward of Gary, and formerly ſubject to, or allies of, Angria, the grand pirate, on the Mallabar coaſt. The chief mate was poſitive that it was Capt. Scott, of Blay's ketch, and that it would be a piece of good ſervice to retake her from the pirates, whoſe calevats were twelve in number. Accordingly we bore away likewiſe in ſhore, and endeavoured by all means to come up with them; but there being but little wind, and we having a luggage boat of 70 or 80 tons to tow after us, they lugged the ketch along, and kept at a conſiderable diſtance from us all the afternoon. However, about half an hour after eight o'clock at night we came within gun-ſhot of them; when firing only two nine-pounders among them, the calevats abandoned their prey, and made in ſhore into ſhallow water, whither we could not follow them. Our chief mate and twelve men went armed cap-a-pie, with their muſkets and cutlaſſes, and took poſſeſſion of the ketch, which the pirates had robbed of part of her cargo: It belonged to ſome merchants at Calicut, and was bound from Muſcat with Mallabar goods, as Caſſia, Pepper, Butle-Nuts, Cardamoms, Sandal Wood, &c. The veſſel itſelf, with what is left of the cargo, we judge will amount to about 8000 rupees, or 1000 l. ſterling, which we ſhall divide among us, according to the rates of the navy. The affecting part, however, of this affair, is what follows: Our chief mate had orders to ſend all the priſoners on board the Hibernia, and to keep poſſeſſion of the ketch with our men. But when they came on board, what a moving ſight! out of 25 men, hardly any could walk, or even ſtand, without being ſupported. Thrice had they ſuſtained the attack of twelve calevats, and as many times repulſed them, partly with their ſwivel guns, and partly with ſtones, ſpears, and cutlaſſes.

This hot action laſted about two hours, during which the ketch's people behaved exceeding well, and the Captain, or Nokedy, as the country people here call him, killed five of the aſſailants with his own hand. However, as the pirates were at leaſt twelve times more numerous than the ketch's people, they got on board her a fourth time; when the Nokedy aſked his men which of them would ſtand by him, two of them only offered themſelves, and were in a manner cut to pieces with their captain, who fell fighting heroically, if I may be allowed to uſe ſuch a term, for his liberty and property. He was the only man killed outright. But almoſt all the reſt were wounded in a moſt frightful manner, particularly the two men who ſtood by their captain to the laſt. Some of them muſt have been ſtabbed as they retired, the wounds being in the poſterior parts of the body; but the two brave men already mentioned, received all theirs in the anterior parts. One had a piece as large as the palm of the hand almoſt cut off from the forehead, and a deep cut on the crown of his head, which we imagine will prove mortal, as the ſkull is fractured. Theſe two wounds, it ſeems, laid him flat ſprawling on the deck; and indeed either of them, eſpecially the laſt, was ſufficient to ſtun the moſt ſtout hearted. The other was cut and ſlaſhed all over the body. He had received

ceived a frightful wound on the right ſide of his face, which had cut off the lower half of his ear, and laid open the jaw-bone quite to the chin, and even the integument of the neck ſo deep, that the jugular veſſels appeared. The patella, or ſmall bone of his left knee was divided in two by another ſlaſh, that reached four or five inches longitudinally. Another gaſh athwart the outſide of the left thigh penetrated to the bone, dividing aſunder a large nerve as big as a man's finger. He had received another wound between the elbow and wriſt of the left hand, which had cut aſunder the nerves which ſerve to move the fingers, and penetrated quite to the bone.

All this time he ſtood fighting the enemy with his right hand, 'till at laſt a wound received athwart the fingers of that hand, whereby one finger was cut off, and two others deeply wounded, proved a finiſhing ſtroke, ſo that, no longer able to hold his cutlaſs, he fell down upon the deck, bleeding at numerous, and alſo very deep, wounds. And indeed it is ſurpriſing he could have ſtood ſo long, conſidering the vaſt diſcharge of blood from his wounds. Capt. Watſon, whoſe humanity on this occaſion deſerves particular praiſe, acting as ſurgeon's aſſiſtant, preparing bandages, tents, plegets, plaiſters, &c. He took a great deal of pains in waſhing, cleaning and dreſſing their wounds; and, beſides the plaiſters put up in the medicine cheſt, made uſe of Balm of Gilead, which he poured plentifully in the wounds, ſecuring all with tents and plegets dipt in the ſame balſam, which he had purchaſed at Judah the laſt ſummer. And the better to ſee them taken care of, they were all brought on board the Hibernia 'till we ſhould arrive at Tillecherry, where the Captain intends to put them under the care of Dr. Gill, the company's ſurgeon."

Liſbon, Sept. 2. The Court has received advices, by the Way of England, from the Archbiſhop and Government of Goa, the Subſtance of which is as follows:

The King of Sunda being informed that the Count d'Alva, Viceroy of Goa, intended to ſeize upon Ponda, a Town ſituated at Rama, reſolved to cede it to one of his Favourites; and the latter being determined to keep Poſſeſſion of that Place, prevailed on the king of the Marattes to give him Troops to defend it. In the Month of June, the Viceroy began his march with 260 choice Men, and ſome Cannon and Mortars, in order to beſiege Ponda. When he arrived before the Place, he found his Powder ſpoiled by the Rain. Such a Miſchance as this ſhould have induced him to ſuſpend the Execution of his Deſign; but the Shame of marching back without making ſome Sort of an Attempt, prevailed over every Conſideration. He reſolved to make a ſudden and furious Attack on the Town, hoping to carry it in a Trice, though he had no ſcaling Ladders, nor other Things neceſſary for ſuch an Enterprize. Accordingly he ſet about clambering up the Wall, with a Hatchet in his Hand, followed by all his Men. His Courage did not daunt the Garriſon, and his Raſhneſs ſoon met with its Reward: He fell down to the Foot of the Wall, and expired under a Multiplicity of mortal Blows; moſt of his Troops met with the ſame Fate; and the reſt, after abandoning the Artillery, fled in the greateſt Diſorder to Goa. The Inhabitants of that City greatly dreaded the Reſentment of an Enemy that had been thus inſulted in a Time of profound Peace: But while they were at a Loſs what Courſe to take, three Ships, ſent from hence in the Beginning of laſt Year, happily arrived at Goa; and the offended Indians made the firſt Step towards an Accommodation, by ſending an Embaſſy to the Portugueze, to propoſe an Oblivion of what was paſt, and a Continuance of the Peace: Which offers were immediately accepted with a great deal of Pleaſure.

LONDON, October 4.

By letters from Liſbon we find, that in digging up the ruins of the churches, the numerous quantities of dead bodies that were loſt in the ſame, produced ſo great a ſtench, that they were obliged to deſiſt from their plan of building, for ſome time longer.

If the government would tranſport men and families from Germany to America, and give them lands, of which his Majeſty has millions of acres very good, and on rivers navigable to the ſea, and maintain them for the ſpace of twelve or eighteen months, thouſands and ten thouſands might be got who would gladly go. 'Til this offer is made, it is to be hoped the truth will not be doubted. For many years paſt, thouſands have yearly gone from Germany to North-America, paying for their own paſſage, and carrying money with them. German nobles have applied, and are now applying to private perſons for grants of lands in North-America, with offers of tranſporting not only hundreds, but thouſands of families thither, at their own expence; and it is even ſaid they have offered to pay a ſmall quitrent. All lands granted in America, ought to be held of the crown by military tenure.

BRISTOL, October 1.

One of our Devonſhire correſpondents gives us the following: A gentleman of that county dying, left a widow and two ſons, appointing a gentleman to be truſtee for them, who ſome time after married the deceaſed's widow. The eldeſt ſon coming of age, demanded his fortune, and was paid ſix or ſeven hundred pounds, which not being his whole due, he in a little while made a ſecond demand of a gold watch, ſome plate, &c. His father in-law told him to meet him one day laſt week, when they ſhould be ready. Accordingly the young gentleman came, and being invited up ſtairs, ſaw upon a table the things he had demanded. The old gentleman told him, as they were left to him, he might take what he pleaſed; who replied, if he would deliver them himſelf, he would accept of them, and not otherwiſe; whereupon the young gentleman went down ſtairs, and mounting his horſe, his father in-law offered to ſhew him a nearer way over the grounds; and though he deſired he would not give himſelf the trouble, yet he inſiſted on going with him, walking all the way by the ſide of the horſe, and an opportunity offering, he ſtabbed the young Gentleman in the back, and afterwards in the ſide, who falling from his horſe, and making an outcry, was heard by two men in the next field; and they ſeeing the old gentleman over the hedge with a knife in his hand, were afraid of him; but finding himſelf blown, and threatning death to any perſon who came near him, cut his own throat, and died on the ſpot. The young gentleman is now in a fair way of recovery. 'Tis ſaid he ought to have had two thouſand pounds.

The LOTTERY.

WHILE fickle fortune turns the wheel,
What ſtrange anxiety we feel!
Each thinks to win--- but ah! how vain;
You'll find at laſt they all complain:
Reaſon will not their rage abate;
They curſe their luck, and blame their fate.
Nay, tho' a ten pound prize they get,
Alike they fume, and vex, and fret;
For they've on thouſands ſet their mind,
And think no blanks at all to find:
But thoſe, whoſe ſenſes are not gone,
Allow there's eighty-ſeven to one.---
Then ceaſe to vex---thus ſay the wiſe,
"Content makes any lot a prize."

We hear a ſcheme of a lottery for the enſuing year has been laid before the Lords of the treaſury and ſeveral members of parliament, which meets with univerſal approbation. Three hundred thouſand pounds is to be raiſed by it for the uſe of the government, and the overplus profit to purchaſe twenty ſail of privateers, to be built at the different ports of England, and to cruize in ſeparate ſquadrons (four ſhips in each) in order to protect our own, and diſtreſs the trade of the enemies of Great-Britain. The Tickets are to be a guinea each, and not more than eight blanks to a prize; but 5 per cent. to be deducted from the prizes.

BOSTON, November 28.

Wedneſday laſt the Great and General Court, or Aſſembly of this Province, met here: And on Thurſday his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following Speech, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WHEN I laſt met you, it was upon a ſudden and alarming Emergency, to provide for ſuch Expedients as might remove the Danger that was then upon the Country.

I now call upon you, at your uſual Time of Meeting, to deliberate upon, and form ſuch a permanent Syſtem of well grounded Meaſures, as may not leave the Country to the dangerous Riſque of temporary Expedients, and Shiftings off of Dangers when they are near, but may found its being, and its Well-being, on ſuch wiſe, ſteady, and uniform Courſes, as may keep them far off.

When you ſee the Enemy poſſeſſed of every Paſs and Poſt, and Maſters of the entire Water Communication throughout the whole Country, you will ſee how firmly they hold the Command of the Continent: When you conſider their Alliance and Aſcendency over the Savages, you will ſee how firmly they hold the Command of every Indian on the Continent: When you conſider this Command (as it is) united and effective in its Power, and feel how great that Power is; what it has done, and it is prepared to do: If the Facts themſelves will not convince you of the Danger you are in from the Enemy, my Word cannot. When you conſider the State of this Country, whether it be not labouring almoſt to its utmoſt Strength under the Weight of Taxes; and whether it be in any ſuitable or effectual State of Defence either in its Frontiers or its Militia; in any State of Defence to which the Liberties, the Lives, the dear-bought Property of the People can be faithfully intruſted; if your own Eyes will not convince of the Danger you are in from your own helpleſs Condition, my Words cannot.

If you are convinced of theſe intereſting Truths, and it much imports the Safety of the Country that you, Gentlemen, of the General Court, ſhould be convinced, you will then by Law provide that your Frontiers may be effectually covered; that your Militia may be a real and actual Defence. The Country has People, Spirit and Abilities---an effectual Law, adapted to our preſent Circumſtances, to arm and form them, is all that is wanting: This Remedy lies, Gentlemen, with you, and whether you will apply it or not, is your Buſineſs, and not mine. Under the unhappy and defective State you are in, I can do my Duty, for I can do all that it is in my Power: And all that is in my Power, however ineffectual that may be, I will do, to maintain and defend this Country.

But if you will by Law provide for the effectual Execution of ſuch Powers, as your ever valuable Charter gives you to uſe for your Defence, and the repelling of an Enemy that ſhall attempt or enterprize the Deſtruction or Invaſion of the Province; I will then, from a Confidence in the Courage and Spirit of the People, be anſwerable for the Safety and Well being of the Province.

I do not call upon you to go into Expeditions and offenſive Meaſures, that I know would prove fruitleſs, that would waſte the Treaſure, and exhauſt the Strength of the Province: I do not call upon you to fight for Parts of this Country, leſt you loſe the Whole; I adviſe you to ſave your Strength, to collect your Force, to treaſure up your Money, till God by the Courſe of his Providence ſhall call us forth, One and All, to wreck his Vengeance on the Breakers of Peace, the Violators of Faith, the Enemies of Liberty, the French in Canada; when that good Time ſhall come, we know that One and All, we are willing, one and all, we are able to deſtroy them. All that can be hoped at preſent, and all that I do hope from you, under the Circumſtances to which the Enemy and your Misfortunes have reduced you, is, that you will in the mean Time provide for the Defence of this Country that your Fathers have left you; and that you will not in the mean Time give up that good old Cauſe for which they have ſo often bled.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

On theſe Principles, I recommend to you in the firſt Place to examine into the State of this Defence, and to take Care, as far as comes within your Department, that no Monies be applied to uſeleſs or waſteful Meaſures; that the Service of the People be not fraudulently or cauſeleſly employed; next, as your Taxes are, and muſt continue (while the Enemy thus prevails) very great and grievous, that you be not quite exhauſted, to examine into the State of thoſe Reſources, whence they ariſe; and that you eſtabliſh the ſure and laſting Intereſt of the Country on that Trade which is founded in Oeconomy, which is founded in the Profits that ariſe from your own Produce, Labour and Exports.

To this End I ſhall lay before you ſuch Matters of Information as are come to my Knowledge, and ſhall direct the Secretary to lay before you all ſuch Papers as may be of Uſe in your Deliberations. I have directed him to lay before you the Earl of Loudoun's Letters to me, propoſing as a Plan whereby much may be ſaved to this Province, that I ſhould ſend him ſome Companies of Rangers in Lieu of the Troops now in the Pay of the Province at Fort Edward. And, I make no Doubt, you will provide accordingly, as by this Meaſure, only Part will be expended of what muſt have been otherwiſe neceſſary to keep the Regiment up till March, and the greater Part ſaved to the Province. By my Letter to his Lordſhip, you will ſee what Meaſures I propoſed to ſave the Expence of new Levies.

T. POWNALL.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.

Since our laſt Captain Campbell, late of the Brigantine Argo, of this Port, came to Town. He was bound from hence for South-Carolina, but, four Days after he left the Capes, was taken by a French Privateer Sloop, of 10 Guns, and 110 Men, Capt. Enar, belonging to the Miſſiſippi, and carried to St. Auguſtine. The Privateer had taken, before he met with Captain Campbell, five Sail of Veſſels, one of which, a Snow from Jamaica for Liverpool; another from Rhode-Iſland; and a third from the Bay for London, a Ship of good Force, with whom he engaged five Hours. The other two Veſſels he does not know certainly who they were, but thinks one of them belonged to Rhode-Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Stephenſon, of the Stanwix Privateer, of this Place, dated at Providence, November 6, 1757.

"We arrived here the ſecond Inſtant, in Company with Capt. Haley, of the Privateer Sloop George, of New-York, and brought in with us two Sloops (pretended to be Dutchmen) which we took off Cape-Francois, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, and I—— they will turn out good Prizes. They went into the Cape, and came out again under Spaniſh Colours, but when we came up with them, they ſhewed Dutch Colours, and likewiſe Dutch Papers.---Cape-Francois having been blocked up for ſome Time paſt by our Men of War and Privateers, waiting for a Fleet of Merchantmen lying there, and ready to ſail, occaſioned ſuch a great Scarcity among them, that they had hardly any Bread to eat, Flour being Forty Pieces of Eight a Barrel. To remedy this, ſix French Men of War, two of 74 Guns, one of 50, one of 40 Guns, and two Frigates, came out to engage our Ships, viz. one of 70 Guns, Lord Forreſter, Commodore, two of 60, and one of 40 Guns. The Engagement began at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, and laſted till dark, when they parted, and the French Ships returned to the Cape, one of them diſmaſted, and obliged to be towed in, having loſt, it is ſaid, 160 of her Men. Our Men of War are ſuppoſed to be gone to Jamaica to refit.---While I was watering at Monto-Chriſto, where there was a Forty Gun Ship, on the 10th of October, a large Ship from Marſeilles, bound to the Cape, which had had a ſmart Engagement with two Privateers of New-York, Captains Valentine and Shoals, and killed and wounded many of their Men, came down with flying Colours, and ſtruck to the Man of War, on his firing two Guns at her. The Frenchman had 115 Men on board, when he left France, and mounted 14 Nine-pounders. The Captains of all the Privateers in Sight went on board the King's Ship, to know what Share of the Prize they might expect; and were anſwered, that they ſhould have what the Law allowed in ſuch Caſes."

Laſt Week one Charles Stewart, and his Wife, came to this City from New-York, where they arrived in one of the Tranſports lately come there from Cork. He lived formerly in the Big Cove, in Cumberland County, in this Province, on a Plantation of his own, but in October 1755, among the firſt Incurſions made by the Indians on our Frontiers, he, with his Wife, and two Children, were made Priſoners by them, their Buildings, &c. deſtroyed, and their Cattle either killed or drove off. They were then, with other Priſoners, carried to the Kittanning, where they all underwent a ſevere Baſtinadoing, according to the Manner of the Indians, when they carry in Captives to their Towns. Upon a Diviſion of the Priſoners there, Stewart and his Children were parted, and they ſent, he believes, to the Shawaneſe Town, but has not ſeen nor heard of them ſince. He and his Wife were taken to Fort Detroit, where, having undergone great Hardſhips and Slavery, they were ſold to two French Miſſionaries, and, after ſerving out their Time with them, ſent in a Cartel Ship to England laſt Summer.

As Stewart left a Number of our People Priſoners among the French and Indians at, or near, Fort Detroit, and gave us the Names of ſeveral of them; and as it may be ſome Satisfaction to their Relations to know where they are, they are here inſerted, viz. James Smith, Samuel Hyden, William Guttridge, James Peeples, Sarah Peeples, Jane Cherry, Samuel Raughs, Daniel Johniſton, Charles Powers, Robert Maſon, William Roſs, Son of William Roſs, a Shoemaker on the South Branch of Potowmack; and Agnes Hamilton, the Wife of one James Hamilton, who belonged to the late Sir Peter Halket's Regiment. *This Woman told him, that ſhe, and thirteen others, were all the Priſoners that were carried off from the Monongahela, the reſt being butchered by the Indians; and that two of the thirteen being badly wounded, and their Wounds offenſive, occaſioned by the Heat of the Weather, the Savages knocked them in the Head.*

He alſo ſays, that he left one Nehemiah Steen in England. Steen was an Indian Trader, and taken by the Indians the Beginning of the War.

From Reading we have Advice, that the Beginning of laſt Week two Perſons were killed by the Indians in Lancaſter County.

[Thurſday, Eleven a Clock, New-York Poſt not come in.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Delight, William Peakes, from Boſton.
Snow Meliſent, John Cotton, from Barbados.
Sloop Polly, John Huttſon, from New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Speedwell, James Sparks, for Jamaica.
Ship Arnold, William Cuzzins, for Virginia.
Sloop Nancy, Abraham Darby, for North-Carolina.
Brig John, Nicholas Boulton, for Antigua,
Ship Prince-George, William Kidd, for Barbados.
Sloop Polly, John Huttſon, for Maryland.
Ship Mercury, Thomas Robinſon, for London.
Ship Anne, George Forten, for South-Carolina.
Brig Good-Intent, Samuel Maxwell, for North-Carolina.
Brig Rebecca and Suſannah, G. Nicholſon, for Maryland.
Snow Recovery, Robert Stephenſon, for Londonderry.
Snow William, John Thompſon, for Ditto.
Sloop Nancy, Alexander Adams, for St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Ship Britannia, Leſter Falkner, to Jamaica.
Brig Hannah, James Cobourn, to Barbados.
Ship Culloden, William Hope, to Londonderry.

Ship Alexander, Robert Adams, to Barbados.
Sloop Charming Molly, John M'Craney, to Rhode-Island.
Sloop Margaret, Hugh Bowes, to Montserrat.
Schooner Two Brothers, Francis Rogers, to Boston.
Sloop Sea-flower, Peleg Shearman, to Rhode-Island.
Ship King George, Charles Dingee, to Belfast.
Ship City of Derry, William Hamilton, to Londonderry.
Brig Sally, Robert Patterson, to Antigua.
Ship Lion, Obadiah Bowne, to Jamaica.
Ship Earl of Holderneſſe, William Gardner to Cork.
Ship Mercury, Thomas Robinson, to London.
Brig Shirley, Henry Stiles, to Antigua.
Sloop Three Sisters, James Edgecombe, to N. Providence.
Schooner Recovery, John Howell to Ditto.
Sloop Delight, William Peakes, to Boston.
Sloop Nancy, Abraham Darby, to North-Carolina.
Brig Hope, William Isaack, to Jamaica.
Brig Rebecca and Susanna, G. Nicholson, to Maryland.
Brig Good-Intent, Samuel Maxwell, to North-Carolina.

Saturday next will be published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street. (Price Ten Shillings.)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the House of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, from the 14th of *October*, 1756, to the 30th of *September*, 1757, inclusive.

Just published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, The POCKET ALMANACK for the Year 1758.

Where also may be had, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for the same Year.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Easton*, in the Months of *July* and *August*, 1757.

Where also may be had,

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaster*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1757.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the said Office, That a proportionable Part of the Principal Money must now be paid in, and sunk yearly; and unless they do, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

N. B. No further Indulgence can be now given to Delinquents; and unless the Quota's due are paid up, the mortgaged Premises must be forthwith sold at publick Vendue.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1757.

RUN away, *last Night, from Leonard Stoneburner, of Germantown, a Dutch Servant Man named Michael Miller, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has brown strait Hair, trimmed pretty short, dark Eyes, is full faced, of a pale Complexion, talks broken English, and lisps, by Trade a Baker: Had on when he went away, a good Felt Hat, red striped Linsey Jacket, lined with Ozenbrigs, new Leather Breeches, black Yarn Stockings, and strong Shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges; or if inlisted as a Soldier, Twenty Shillings for discovering to what Officer, and where he may be found, paid by*

LEONARD STONEBURNER.

TO be sold by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of January, the following Houses, Wharffs and Lots of Land, viz. Six Lots, situate on Front-street, near Pool's Bridge, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, a Plan of which may be seen at the House of the Subscriber.

Lot No. 1. being one of the said six Lots, is situated on the East Side of Front-street, and contains 82 Feet in Breadth on said Street, and gradually narrows as it extends into the River, being 35 Feet broad at the Distance of 250 Feet from the Street. On the said Lot are erected two wooden Tenements, with two good Wharffs and some other Improvements; subject to a Ground-rent of Fifteen Pounds Pennsylvania Currency per Annum,------The other five Lots, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in the aforesaid Plan, are situate on the West Side of Front-street, opposite to the above described Lot No. 1. are bounded on the East by said Front-street, and on the West by the old Frankford Road, and lie contiguous to each other.

Lot No. 2. being one of the five, contains 22 Feet in Breadth, and about 46 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Lot No. 3, contains 20 Feet in Breadth, and about 53 Feet in Depth.

Lot No. 4. contains 19 Feet in Breadth, and about 58 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Lot No. 5. contains 17 Feet in Breadth, and about 64 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Lot No. 6. contains 17 Feet in Breadth, and about 69 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Also a Brick Messuage, and Lot of Ground, situate on the Bank of the River Delaware, adjoining the House of Mr. Thomas Gordon, and opposite to Gray's Alley, now in the Tenure of John Woodside, and contains in Breadth about eleven Feet and an Half, and extends in Depth from Front-street to Water-street, subject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Pennsylvania Money per Annum.

Likewise one other Lot of Ground on Society-Hill, in the Southern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, situated on the West Side of Second-street, at the Distance of 40 Feet Southward from Plumb street, being 20 Feet in Breadth on said Second-street, and 60 Feet in Depth.

Any Person inclining to purchase the Premises, or Part thereof, may be informed of the Title by applying to the Subscriber. The Purchasers paying one Half of the Consideration Money at the Time of executing the Deeds, may have two Years Credit for the Remainder, with Interest, and giving a Mortgage on the Premises for Security.

It is proposed to sell Lot No. 1. on the first Day of Sale, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, on the second Day of Sale, and the other House and two Lots on the third. The Vendue to begin precisely at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, on each respective Day.

SAMUEL HAZARD.

Just imported from London, in the Speedwell, Captain Robinson, and to be sold cheap for Ready Money, or short Credit, by

JAMES DUNDAS,

At his Store in Second-street, the Corner of Arch-street, and next Door to the Sign of the Dial,

A NEAT Assortment of Yard Wide Hollands, and five Quarters Wide Sheeting. ¶

WHEREAS THOMAS CAMPBELL is now removed from the Corner of Market street to his House in Chestnut street, near the State house. and next to Charles Norris's Esq; gives this further Notice to all Persons indebted to him to make immediate Payment. otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs without any further Notice. Said Campbell has now on hand, a large Assortment of fine fresh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain Cords, Vellom, &c. &c. Likewise a large Assortment of European and India Goods, which he will sell at the very lowest Rates, as he is leaving off Shop keeping.

T. b. c. t. f. ¶ 5s.

Just imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

HUGHES and JONES,

At their store in Water-street, below Walnut-street, the following goods, viz.

BReeches patterns, an assortment of check linens, and check handkerchiefs, felt hats, durants, shatoons, duroys, tammies, best crown ozenbrigs, vetry rugs. window glass, frying-pans, boxes of tin, bar lead, shot, boxes of pipes, Bristol iron pots, coloured thread, shoe and knee-buckles, a neat assortment of buttons, trowels, chissels, gouges, planes, razors, table and pocket knives, penknives of several sorts, snuff-boxes, handles and escutcheons, desk suits, brass nob locks, spring bolts, temple spectacles, wig springs, writing paper, iron shovels, candlesticks and snuffers, handsaws, compass and dovetail saws, table catches, scissars of several sorts, ink pots, sash lines and pullies, awl hafts and blades, shoe tacks, a variety of brass kettles, screw nobs, Bath links, cloak pins, watch keys and seals, compass seals, mariners compasses, pocket compasses, Gunter's scales, foot and two foot rules, spy-glasses, bellows, gimblets of different sizes, shoe bindings, Turkey and Scotch plain and striped gartering, mohair buttons and superfine twist, pins, needles, &c. Also rum, sugar, molasses, rice, indico, braziletta, pepper, allspice, tea, coffee, loaf sugar, mackrel, brimstone, cart boxes, and bar iron, as usual. Tbc.

CAME to the Plantation of William Coffin, in Horsham Township, Philadelphia County, in September last, a brown Mare, has no Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to said WILLIAM COFFIN. ♂

EDMUND MILNE,

Goldsmith, who has for these two Years last past worked and carried on Business for Mr. Charles Dutens, now begs Leave to inform the Publick,

THAT as said Dutens is gone to the West Indies to reside, he has set up for himself next Door to the Indian King, in Market street, in the House with Mr. David Barnes, where all Gentlemen and Ladies, who will honour him with their Custom, may depend on being faithfully served in all the Branches as usual, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged by their obliged humble Servant,

EDMUND MILNE.

N. B. He has a large Quantity of Silver Mould Buttons, fit for Officers Clothes, to dispose of, and likewise gives the best Prices for old Gold and Silver. ¶

Philadelphia, December 16, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 7th Day of January next, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the London Coffee-House, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, the burnt Buildings, and Lot of Ground, late Henry Wormley's, deceased, situate on the South Side of Walnut-street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front on the said Street 54 Feet, and in Depth 47 Feet, late in the Possession of William Hodge, and Eleanor his Wife, Executors of the said Henry Wormley, under and subject to a Groundrent of Thirty five Pounds, per Annum, payable to William Allen, Esq; seized and taken in Execution, by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

A *STRONG hearty Negroe Fellow, about Twenty two Years of Age, would suit a Tradesman, Farmer, or a Gentleman's Family. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.* ⊙

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Goods, Rights and Credits of George Hilts, of Limerick Township, Philadelphia County, is attached, he having absconded from his usual Place of Abode, and not paid his just Debts; therefore all his Creditors are desired to appear before me on the third Day of March next, at twelve a Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Distribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this Thirteenth Day of December, 1757. HENRY PAWLING. ♂

Whiteland, Chester County, December 12, 1757.

CAME to the Plantation of George Aston, on the sixth Day of this instant December, a large dun Mare, with a white Mane and Tail, paces and trots, has no Ear-mark nor Brand to be seen. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. GEORGE ASTON.

N. B. She had a Hunting Saddle on, with a light coloured Great Coat tied behind. ⊕

Fort William, December 8, 1757.

DESERTED His Majesty's Service, on the eighth Day of November last, from Fort Hunter, on Susquehanna, one George Sutelmoyer, born in Germany, speaks bad English, 22 Years of Age, about 5 feet 9 Inches high, pitted with the Small-pox, has a long Nose, thin long Visage, and is a Shoemaker by Trade: Had on when he went away, a green regimental Coat, lapelled with red, an old striped Jacket, old black Leather Breeches, and a new Felt Hat. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, and brings him to Reading Goal, or any other Goal in the Province, so as he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

⊕ JACOB MORGAN.

The remaining store-goods belonging to the late Captain *William Grant*, deceased, consisting of the following articles (in order to close the sales) are now to be sold at the lowest rates for ready money, at THOMAS BOURNE's store, near the Market-street wharff, viz.

PADUASOYS, India and English taffeties, white persian alamode, damasks, black, scarlet and crimson breeches patterns, black silk stockings, cloth colour'd mittens and gloves, silk laces, a variety of silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured ribbons, baladine sewing silk, silverets, rich spangles, crapes, grazets, Irish stuffs, a fine assortment of camblets, camblettees, fine saggathies, double and single alopeens Venetians, striped calimancoes, florettas, yd. wd. plains, corded and plain poplins, double and single worsted damasks, wadding, haircloths, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarse chints, calicoes, cotton curtain patterns, counterpanes, gloves, mitts, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Irish linens, tandems, bag hollands, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, damask and diaper table-cloths, barnagoze, cotton and printed handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horsehair and Leghorn hats, coarse cap lace, black lace, a fine assortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, pins, needles, temple and young green spectacles, table matts, mahogony framed looking glasses, a curious assortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns and coloured threads, vest and shirt buttons, bed bunts, stay cord and braid, blank books, paper hangings, a very large quantity of ironmongery, copper, tin, brass, and cutlary, lead, window glass, cloves, Flavell's and Pearsall's works, a large parcel of muskets and bayonets, &c.

Also sundry boxes of Medicines just imported, with Directions for Use; and are so prepared, as to be particularly proper for the Disorders which are most frequent and destructive in America, and contrived in such Forms as to preserve their Virtues for a longer Time than the common Medicines, and are particularly fitted for the Use of Plantations, or Ships at Sea, who have no Surgeons.

WHEREAS all Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain William Grant deceased, have been repeatedly desired to pay the same, and many have neglected to comply with said Requests; the Executors are now obliged to give Notice to every one so indebted (as if particularly named) that unless they make immediate Payment, they may expect to be sued without further Notice. MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, JOHN WALLACE.

RUN away from James Denny, living in Fawn Township, York County, on the 21st Day of September last, a Servant Girl, named Mary Clarke, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has a very sharp Nose, and black Hair: Had on when she went away, a striped Linsey Petticoat, and a red Mantle. She served her Time at Pursley's Ferry, on Delaware, and has been in Carlisle with the Soldiers. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as her Master may have her again, or sends Notice to Doctor Thompson in Lancaster, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by me JAMES DENNY. ⊕

Just imported in the Snow Delight from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London, and to be sold

At WHITE's *Upholstry Warehouse*,

At the Crown and Cushion, facing the Coffee-House, in Front-street, Philadelphia;

TICKLINGBURGS, 3 qr. yard wide, 7 eights, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, Furniture ditto, Flanders ticks, 6 qr. and 7 qr. spotted rugs, flowered and horse hair patterns for chair seats, girth web, diaper wove, ordinary ditto, green, blue, yellow and red covered silk Bed Orris, ordinary ditto, pins, pretties, tapes, quality, bobbing, brown, white and sorted Threads; a variety of paper hangings, muskets with bayonets, hangers, brass sconces, chamber bells, bell cranks, bolts and pullies, shoemakers knives, cloak pins, curtain rings, small ditto for pull up curtains, tent hooks and Eyes, lignumvitæ castors for bedsteads, 2d. c out nails, 14 ounce tacks, thread lines for window curtains, &c. &c.

Likewise all Kinds of Upholsterers Work are done after the newest Fashions, as in London, and at the lowest Prices. Also Drums of all Sorts (made to the King's Standard) Colours, Standards, Halberts, Spantoons, Ensign Staves, &c. Also Tents and Marquees, Belles des Armes, Trench Tents, Horsemens Ditto, Field Bedsteads, Tables, Stools, Valeeces, Havre Sacks, Napsacks, Cartouch-boxes, Mattrasses made of Hair, and all Kinds of Field Equipage.

N. B. He will bottom Chairs for Joiners, and take their Work for Pay. Tbc. 3 Mo.

Just imported from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, and to be sold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his Store in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Armit's,

FINE broadcloths, cross-barred yd. wd. stuffs, corded poplins, new figure and figured half ell grazets, worsted furniture damasks, crape and best baladine sewing silk, taffety, paduasoy and sattin ribbons, figured ditto, plain and striped love ditto, gauze lace, bobbin, holland diaper and Manchester tapes, pretties and Nuns thread, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrets, two and three yard ferret and silk laces, cotton ditto, white and coloured stay tape, stay cord, braid, galoon, shirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, sealing wax and wafers, duroys, calimancoes, tammies and durants, mohair buttons and scarf twist, mens and womens thread, cotton, and worsted hose, mens silk ditto, worsted, cotton and silk cups, womens short cloaks, black cardinals, cotton bindings, stay, shoe, and London worsted quality ditto, striped, lettered, and scarlet gartering, coloured and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, halfthicks, frizes, and shaloons, rich half ell and narrow missinets, scarlet everlasting, Scotch thread, playing-cards, beaver and felt hats, green, blue, and spotted rugs, blankets, striped duffils, coatings and kersies, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish linen, brown and white Russia and Irish sheeting, 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, stick dowlas, brown and white buckrams, single and double silesias and pistol lawns, Russia and clouting diaper, German and Holland white long lawns, 3 quarter, 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, white jeans, thicksets and fustians, plain and striped muslins, broad lawn in pieces and patches, cambrick ditto, clear lawns, flowered and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, striped cotton hollands, plain and bordered bandanoes, coloured, Scotch & white bordered handkerchiefs, half ell and ell wd. persians, black, coloured, and striped taffeties, India damasks, striped lutestrings, sectersoy and lungee romals, bar lead, best London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins and polished spring snuffers, brass shoe and knee buckles, plate fashioned coat and vest buttons, brass ditto, buck, sham, stag, and bone table knives and forks, bone hunters and buck butchers, buck cap'd and seal pen knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes and pistol capt knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing-knives, sleeve buttons, spectacles, snuff and tobacco boxes, side, spring & draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens scissars, trimming and horse ditto, plated, silvered and lacquered wrought coat and vest buttons, regimental ditto, brass sleeve buttons, cut glass ditto, padlocks, chizels and plain irons, ink-powder, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and black pepper.

JOHN BAYLY, Goldsmith,

IS removed from the House wherein he lived in Front-street, to the House where Mr. Charles Meredith lately lived, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut-streets, at the Sign of the Teapot, where he carries on the Business as usual. Tbc.

Just imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the corner of Black horſe-alley,

BROADCLOTHS, bearſkins, green frize, blue bays, kerſeys, halfthicks, Indian blanketing, roſe blankets, green and ſpotted rugs, white and red flannels, embоſſed ſerge, ſtriped linceyr, camblets, check'd Hungarians, ſilk venetian poplins, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, calimancoes, durants, tammies, ſtarrettas, ſcarlet hair plush, ſhort cloaks, womens black velvet, ſewing ſilk, ſilk caps, ſilk lungee and cotton romal, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, black gauze handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, a variety of taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin and figured ribbons, calicoes, cottons, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, buttons and hair, womens white and coloured glazed lamb mittens and gloves, ditto ſhammy and crimſon mittens and gloves, ditto black mittens and gloves, mens white ſhammy, crimſon and black gloves. Scots ozenbrigs, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, bed bunts, counterpoins, claret coloured and ſcarlet cotton velvet, linen handkerchiefs, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, worſted quality, ſhoe binding, Scots thread, coloured ditto, tapes, bobbins, ſilk knee garters, pins and needles, chip and Leghorn hats, writing-paper, ink-powder, ſealing-wax, pepper, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, ſtock locks, bellows, handſaws, braſs head fireſhovels and tongs, carpenters and kentiſh hammers, carpenters ſquares, croſs key and croſs ward cheſt and cupboard locks, ſpring cheſt ditto, cloſet ditto, pad ditto, 6 and 7 inch braſs nob door ditto, braſs door ditto, with handles, braſs nob latches, trading fence pan and half bridle gun-locks, braſs deſk hinges and locks, braſs tea cheſt locks, plain and bulleted till locks, braſs table catches, ſpring bolts, braſs patent candleſticks, beer cocks, box irons, ſad irons, table hinges, plane and jointer irons, files, raſps, augers, chiſſels, gouges, thumb latches, H, HL and crook caſe hinges, ſhoe nippers and pincers, compaſſes, mens and womens ſtirrups, rippon wire and colt ſnaffles, ſhort cannon, hunting and Pelham bits, diaper and ſtraining web, ſetts of ſquares, ſtaples, black buckles, tuft nails, boſſes, battins, tacks, clout nails, flat and round head ſcrews, awl blades, ſhoe tacks, gimblets, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſilvered ſtay-hooks, horn and ivory combs, knitting pins, braſs ink-pots, fountain pens, cuttoes, ſeal and penknives, pearl and tortoiſe-ſhell handle ſilver back four blade knives, braſs, metal and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, a variety of metal buttons, ſleeve buttons, ſhip muſkets, lead, &c. Alſo roſin in barrels. Tbctf.

Just imported from London, in the Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

Next door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, in Water-ſtreet,

A Large aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue, green, black, and drab coloured cloths, fine and ſuperfine drab cloths, fine ratinets and ſhaloons, red ſtriped blankets, blue and red duffils, fine green halfthicks, womens ſcarlet and light coloured cloth cloaks, ſcarlet, pink, blue, green, black, and cloth coloured durants, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, mens white, black, and grey worſted hoſe, womens white, blue and green ditto, black and copper coloured druggets, 3 quarter, 7 eighths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, 7 8ths, and yd. wd, low and middling priced Iriſh linens, fine yd. wd. tandems, Ruſſia ſheeting, clouting diaper, and tablecloths, an aſſortment of calicoes and chintz, cambricks and lawns, a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, ribbons, ferrets, and ſilk laces, a large aſſortment of felt hats, white and yellow common and gilt metal buttons, white and coloured thread, bobbins and tapes, buckram, buttons and mohair, ſcarlet, green, and cloth coloured mohair cord, ſewing ſilk, garters, worſted binding, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs, beſt London ſteel, A. C. No. 3. with an aſſortment of cutlary and and haberdaſhery wares, &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the Good Intent, Captain Crawell, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM RITCHIE,

Oppoſite Meſſieurs Benjamin and Samuel Shoemaker, in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch ſtreet,

A FRESH Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Ships Speedwell and Good Intent, from London, and the Ann, from Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap, for ready Money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtut-ſtreets,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Season.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Rhea and Wikoff, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcriber, Tbctf. JOHN RHEA.

COARSE SALT,

On board the Friendſhip, Henry Jones, Maſter, to be ſold by

ROBERT and AMOS STRETTELL. *

RUN away on the 11th ult. from the Subſcriber, living on Society hill, a new Negroe Woman, named Chloe, ſpeaks bad Engliſh: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue Halfthick Gown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe Woman, and ſecures her, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by JAMES CRAIG.

N. B. Said Woman belonged formerly to Capt. Hubbard, of Philadelphia. ¶

TO be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a good Plantation, ſituate and being in the Upper Precinct of the County of Cape-May, containing 260 Acres of Land and Marſh, 60 Acres whereof cleared, and in good Fence; there is a good Frame houſe on ſaid Place, Barn, and Orchard, being the Plantation whereon Robert Townſend now lives. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to the Subſcriber, and be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale. Alſo to be lett, in the County and Townſhip aforeſaid, a good Saw mill, and Griſt-mill, for the Space of five Years, or under, ſtanding on the beſt Stream of Water in ſaid County. Any Perſon inclinable to rent ſaid Mills may be further informed by applying to JOHN TOWNSEND, living near the Premiſes.

N. B. The Mills are not to be lett until the firſt Day of April next. §

☞ Very good Shop-paper ſold at the POST-OFFICE, where may be had ready Money for clean Linen Rags.

CAme to the Plantation of John Jones, in the Townſhip of Hilltown, Bucks County, about the End of April laſt, a likely young grey Mare, ſeems to be about four Years old, paces and trots, has no Ear Mark nor Brand to be ſeen: The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

JOHN JONES. *

STray'd or ſtolen, about the 14th of July laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter County, a black Mare, branded on the near Buttock with the Letters P L, has a ſhort buſhey Tail, her Mane hanging on the near Side, about 14 Hands high, and a natural Pacer: Alſo a bright bay Mare Colt, about 2 Years old, with a ſmall Star, a Trotter. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Creatures, and brings them to the Owners, ſhall have Fifty Shillings Reward, or Thirty for the Mare, and Twenty for the Colt, paid by

ROBERT LOCKART. †

STRAYED away on the 30th of laſt Month, from John M Kinſey, a dark bay Horſe, with four white Feet, white Face, ſhod before, is branded H H on his near Buttock, with a ſwitch Tail and dark Mane. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Mr. Nicholſon's, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by ⊕ JOHN M KINSEY.

STray'd away on the 12th Day of October laſt, out of John Souter's Fence, in Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, a Cheſtnut-brown Horſe, four Years old, of a middling Size, and a natural Pacer, is branded on the near Buttock with $\frac{M}{C\ G}$, *has a round Hole through the right Ear, had Shoes on when he went away, and has a Spot near the Hip Bone, occaſioned by a Hurt. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſaid John Souter, or to John Steiner, in Union Townſhip, Berks County, or to Martin Bechtel, in Hanover Townſhip, Philadelphia County, to George Bechtel, or to the Subſcriber, both of Hereford Townſhip, in Berks County, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by*

CHRISTIAN GAEMAN. *

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joſeph Pratt, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note, Book Debt, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers; likewiſe thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to ſettle the Affairs of ſaid Eſtate. JOSEPH PRATT *junior, and* RANDAL MALIN, *Executors.* ¶

Philadelphia, December 8, 1757.

At the School-houſe in Second-ſtreet, near the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, formerly kept by Stephen Vida,

YOUTH of both Sexes are carefully taught to read and ſpell Engliſh correctly; and to write all the different Hands now in Uſe. Where likewiſe young Gentlemen may be taught Arithmetic, Merchants Accompts, Surveying and Navigation, with Language, and other Branches of the Mathematics, to fit them for the College, the Sea or the Counting houſe. by

By JAMES COSGRAVE, *with Aſſiſtants.*

An Evening School was opened there the 5th of September laſt, which will be carefully attended at the uſual Hours, from Six till Nine every Night, for the reſt of the Season.

N. B. The Dancing and Dreſſing Rooms over the ſaid School, lately kept by Mr. Ormſby, will be furniſhed for Gentlemen and Ladies with Muſick. Fires, and Candles, on every Tueſday Night for the Season. None will be admitted without Tickets, which may be had at the above Room, at Two Shillings and Six-pence each.

Any Gentlemen inclined to ſubſcribe for a Partner and himſelf for the Season, will be received every ſuch Night for Forty Shillings, paid in Hand to the ſaid Cosgrave.

Any Gentlemen may hire the ſaid Rooms, any other Night, at Twenty Shillings, finding all Neceſſaries, except Seats, Branches and Sconces, which will be always left in the Rooms.

The ſaid Cosgrave has a large Cellar under the ſaid Rooms to lett.

THE ſubſcriber, appointed agent for the Pennſylvania land company of London, in the place of Ebenezer Hopkins deceaſed, gives this publick notice to all perſons indebted to ſaid company for arrearages of rent, that if they do not diſcharge the ſame on or before the firſt day of March next, he will be obliged immediately to ſue all Delinquents, agreeable to orders received from the truſtees, many of the tenants being largely in arrears, without ſhewing any diſpoſition of diminiſhing the debt, notwithſtanding the lands are not lett at half as much as they are worth. And whereas an iniquitous practice has long prevailed among ſome of the tenants on different tracts, of deſtroying the timber, and converting it into lumber of various ſorts, whereby the land has ſuffered more than it has ever been by them improved: This therefore is to forewarn all perſons, either tenants or others, to forbear for the future from meddling with the timber on ſaid company's lands, unleſs for the neceſſary uſes of firewood, fencing or repairs on the ſeveral plantations, or they may depend on being proſecuted as the law directs in that caſe. Attendance to receive rents, or tranſact any part of the company's buſineſs, will be conſtantly given at my houſe, almoſt oppoſite the Ferry houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, by FRANCIS RAWLE. ⊕

This Day will be publiſhed, dedicated to the Schoolmaſters and Miſtreſſes of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, and ſold by JAMES CHATTIN, at the Neweſt Printing-Office, the South Side of the Market (Price bound One Shilling, with large Allowance to thoſe that buy to ſell again)

THE CHILD'S NEW PLAY-THING, or beſt Amuſement; intended to make the Learning to Read a Diverſion, inſtead of a Taſk. Conſiſting of Scripture Hiſtories, Fables, Stories, moral and religious; with entertaining Pictures to each Story and Fable; new invented Alphabets for Children to play with, Precepts, Proverbs, Dialogues, &c. The whole adapted to the Capacities of Children, and divided into Leſſons of one, two, three and four Syllables. Deſigned for the Uſe of Schools, or for Children before they go to School. N. B. This Book is abundantly more compleat than any Book with this Title in Europe.

At the above Place may be had, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, New-England and Royal Primmers, Pſalters, the beſt Sort of BONNET and FULLER'S PASTEBOARDS (by the large or ſmall Quantity) all Kinds of Blanks, and moſt Sorts of other Stationary, as uſual. ⊕

Philadelphia, December 8, 1757.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip between Huſſey and Fitzgerald, Taylors, is expired, they therefore requeſt the Favour of thoſe who are indebted to them, to pay their reſpective Ballances to either of them; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjuſted and paid by ſaid

HUSSEY and FITZGERALD.

N. B. William Huſſey has removed from the Houſe next to Abraham Taylor, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, to the Houſe next to Mr. John Wood, Clock and Watchmaker, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet. Where he continues to follow the Buſineſs as uſual, and requeſts the Favour of his former Acquaintance to continue their Friendſhip, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

3 Ms. ⊕ WILLIAM HUSSEY.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subſcription,

A COMMON-PLACE CONCORDANCE to the HOLY BIBLE, after a Method intirely new, plain and eaſy to Chriſtians of the meaneſt Capacities: Calculated to promote Chriſtian Knowledge, by aſſiſting the Reader to ſearch the Scriptures for thoſe Places where every Article of Religion is expreſſed or referred to, explained, and enforced, by the Sacred Writers.

CONDITIONS.

THIS Work will be compriſed in a neat Quarto Volume, of about 250 Pages, printed on a good Paper and Type, to be delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound, in Summer 1758, at the Price of Five Engliſh Shillings.

As it is fit to be bound with a large Bible, thoſe who chuſe it, may have it ſo, they paying the firſt Coſt of the Bible, with the above Price of the Concordance.

A Number of them ſhall be ſent to Mr. Theophilus Gardner of Philadelphia, and Mr. William Kennedy of New-York, Merchants, to ſerve ſuch as ſhall ſubſcribe for them, either with them, or with thoſe whom they employ to take Subſcriptions for the Author.

Subſcriptions are now taking in by Theophilus Gardner, David Hall, at the New-Printing Office, and William Bradford, at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia. Alſo by William Kennedy, in New-York. With whom may be ſeen the Method, Occaſion and Deſign, with Specimen of the Work.

To be SOLD by

EDWARD PENNINGTON,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, frizes, bearſkins, foreſt cloth, ſtriped duffields, buckram, wadding, duroys, ſerge denim, tammy, calimancoe, black ruſſel, Ticklingburgh, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Prince's linen, Iriſh ſheeting, napkening and clouting diaper, corded demity, diaper and damaſk tablecloths, kenting and muſlin handkerchiefs, Scotch coloured ditto, 7 eighths Iriſh linen, half yard wide ditto, cambrick and lawn, calicoe, 3 qr. 7 eighths, yard wide, and yard and three eights wide checks, cotton Hollands, fuſtians, jeans, thickſets, nankeens, burdet, mandrins, barragon, cloth coloured and black China taffeties, ſtriped Perſians, cloth coloured paduaſoy, ginghams, mens and boys glazed gloves, mens and womens ſilk and worſted ſtockings, bed lace, garters, ſtriped tape, buttons and mohair, iron and braſs H hinges, ſtaples, chiſels, gimblets, cloſet locks, braſs buckles, ſnuff boxes, painters brushes, hard metal diſhes, plates and baſons, China diſhes, boxes of wine glaſſes, tumblers, &c. 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 common window glaſs, 8 by 10 London crown ditto, ſhort pipes, wool cards, gunpowder, allom, brimſtone, ground redwood, paper, kitchen bellows, &c. &c. §

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, Liverpool, and Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

M^c Janett, and M^c Murtrie,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and India Goods, with Powder, Shot, Nails, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Just imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their ſtore, at the ſign of the Sugar-loaf, on the wharff, at the ſouth ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

COARSE, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, plains, kerſeys, bearſkins, naps, halfthicks, ſhaloons, buttons, mohair, mens and boys plain and ribb'd worſted and yarn hoſe, womens and girls worſted and yarn ditto, mens worſted caps, red and white flannel and ſwanſkin, ſtriped linſeys, druggets, calimancoes, brown buckrams, light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, coarſe and fine camblets, worſted damaſks, white and coloured fuſtians, white ruſſel, everlaſting, black and cloth coloured crapes, hair grograms, bluſh and black perſians, venetians, worſted, ſilk and ſilver cords, figured ſtriped ſtuffs, ſilverets, meſſinets and dreſdanets, double alopeens, hairbines, changeable taffeties, white, blue and cloth coloured tammies, white and coloured thread, mens and womens gloves, writing-paper, worſted binding, lettered gartering, 4d. and 6d. ferrits, ribbons, cotton and ſilk laces, diaper tapes, calicoes, muſlins, clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, ſpotted bandanoe handkerchiefs, diaper table-cloths and napkins, Flanders bed ticks, cotton and linen checks, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, gulix hollands, princes linen, 7-8ths and yd. wd. tandem garlix, tandem double ſheeting, long lawns, dowlas, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, hempen Ruſſia, plate faſhioned buttons, ſpectacles, handſaws, pannel and ſaſh ſaws, files, augers, gimblets, plain irons, iron compaſſes, ſhoe tacks, hob nails, Hoole's piſtol cap knives, cuttoe knives, bone and buck handle knives and forks, ſundry ſorts of penknives, ſciſſars, ſmall ſhears, razors, knitting needles, ſhoe and knee-buckles, braſs candleſticks, ſnuffers, ivory combs, pins and needles, braſs ink-pots, leather ditto, mens and womens horſewhips, looking-glaſſes, fireſhovels and tongs, loaf ſugar, red wines, and ſundry other goods. ¶

Philadelphia, October 20, 1757.

Just imported in the Ship Union, Jonathan Cretborn, from Liverpool, by John Graeme, and Francis Harris, of Halifax, in Yorkſhire, Manufacturers or Clothiers, a large Quantity of Woollens, ſuitable for the Season, to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

FRANCIS HARRIS,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, where Mr. Kidd formerly kept Store, either by the Bale, or Piece.

HAlfthicks, kerſeys, bays, yard wide plains, frizes, duffils, forreſt cloths, fearnoughts, ſuperfine yard wide plains, or narrow broads, 6 qr. and 7 qr. broadcloths, bearſkins and frizes, 6 qr. ſtrouds or ſtoptifts, ſhaloons, calimancoes, tammies, durants, ſerges, longells, everlaſtings, ſhags, worſted damaſks, garters, quailities, buttons, ſcarlet mohair, ſilk twiſt, blankets, coverlids, and ſundry other goods. Tbc.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A Commodious Dwelling-houſe and Bake-houſe, in Gray's Alley, conveniently ſituated for carrying on the Baking Buſineſs. For Terms, enquire of the Subſcriber, reſiding on the Premiſes. MARY WEYMAN. Tbc.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Davis, late of this City Shopkeeper deceaſed, either by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be diſcharged by

JANE DAVIS, Executrix, and
THOMAS WHARTON, Executor.

N. B. A great Variety of ſuperfine, fine, and middling Clothes with Trimmings, and ſundry other Goods, Wholeſale or Retail, will be ſold very reaſonable for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, at the late Dwelling of ſaid Thomas Davis, in Market-ſtreet. Tbc. 3 M.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

Best possible image.

December 29, 1757.

NUMB. 1514.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

By Deſire of the ASSEMBLY *of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, the following Law is inſerted.*

Anno Regni GEORGII Secundi Regis Trigeſimo Primo,

An ACT for eſtabliſhing a MILITIA in this Government.

WHEREAS Self-preſervation is the firſt Principle and Law of Nature, and a Duty that every Man indiſpenſibly owes not only to himſelf, but to the Supreme Director and Governor of the Univerſe, who gave him a Being. And whereas in a State of political Society and Government, all Men, by their original Compact and Agreement, are obliged to unite in defending themſelves, and thoſe of the ſame Community, againſt ſuch as ſhall attempt unlawfully to deprive them of their juſt Rights and Liberties, and it is apparent to every rational Creature, that without Defence no Goverment can poſſibly ſubſiſt. And whereas our moſt gracious Sovereign is at this time engaged in a juſt and neceſſary War againſt the French King, who, contrary to the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, hath encroached upon, and invaded, His Majeſty's Dominions on this Continent, and hath laid waſte a great Extent of Country in the neighbouring Colonies, and his Subjects, and ſavage Indian Allies, are daily committing the moſt cruel and unparallelled Murders and Barbarities on His Majeſty's Liege Subjects, inhabiting near the Frontiers: We the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, moved by a juſt Senſe of Duty to His Moſt Excellent Majeſty, and concerned for the Safety and Security of our Conſtituents, being perſuaded that a well regulated Militia is the moſt effectual Guard and Security to every Country, think ourſelves obliged, in this Time of Danger, to put this Government into a Poſture of Defence, and make due Proviſion by Law that the Inhabitants may be armed, trained, and diſciplined in the Art of War; whereby they may be enabled not only to aſſert the juſt Rights of His Majeſty's Crown, but alſo to defend themſelves, their Lives and Properties, and preſerve the many invaluable Privileges they enjoy under their preſent happy Conſtitution. Wherefore we pray that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; with His Majeſty's Royal Approbation Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, and Province of Pennſylvania, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Counties, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That every Male Perſon reſiding, or that hereafter ſhall come to reſide in this Government, above Seventeen, and under Fifty Years of Age (except bought Servants, or Servants adjudged to ſerve their Creditors) ſhall on or before the firſt Day of January next inliſt himſelf, or be inliſted by his Parent or Maſter, with the Captain or Officer that ſhall be appointed and commiſſionated by the Governor and Commander in Chief for the Time being in every Hundred or Diſtrict within this Government, where ſuch Perſon ſhall live or ſojourn, under the Penalty of Five Shillings, and the further Penalty of Seven Shillings and Sixpence for every three Months he ſhall remain not inliſted in Manner aforeſaid; and in caſe any Diſpute ſhall ariſe about the Age of any Perſon, the ſame ſhall be determined by the Commanding Officer before whom ſuch Diſpute ſhall happen, by the Oath or Affirmation of the Perſon whoſe Age is in Queſtion, or the Oath or Affirmation of his Parent, or ſome other credible Witneſs; which Oath or Affirmation the ſaid Officer is hereby impowered to adminiſter, and to determine accordingly.

And be it further enacted, that every commiſſioned Officer or Officers, before he or they ſhall enter upon the Execution of their reſpective Offices, ſhall take the Oaths appointed to be taken in and by an Act, paſſed in the firſt Year of His late Majeſty King GEORGE the Firſt, intituled, "An Act for the further Security of His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princeſs Sophia, being Proteſtants; and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret Abettors;" and ſhall alſo make, repeat and ſubſcribe the Declaration in the ſaid Act mentioned; which ſaid Oath ſhall be taken, and the Declaration ſubſcribed, before ſome one of the Commiſſioners already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed by the Governor for ſuch Purpoſes in each reſpective County.

And be it further enacted, that every Male Perſon, above Seventeen, and under Fifty Years of Age (except ſuch as in the Judgment of the Captain, or other Commanding Officer of the Hundred or Diſtrict in which he reſides, be adjudged incapable by Reaſon of his Poverty) ſhall on or before the firſt Day of January next, provide himſelf with one well fixed Muſket or Fuzee, with a Worm and priming Wire, one Cartouch Box, with nine Charges of Gunpowder, and Ball ſuitable therein, and three good Flints, to be approved of by the Commanding Officer of the reſpective Company to which he belongs; and ſhall keep ſuch Arms and Ammunition by him in good Order, and fit for Service at all Times, during the Continuance of this Act, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings, for want of a well fixed Muſket or Fuzee, with a Worm and priming Wire; and Two Shillings and Sixpence, for the Want of every Cartouch Box, and Two Shillings, for the Want of nine Charges of Gunpowder, and Ball, and three Flints, or any of them.

And be it further enacted, that every ſuch Male Perſon ſhall and are hereby required to attend in their proper Perſons, with the Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements aforeſaid, in good Order, and fit for Service, at the reſpective Places of Meeting in each Hundred, that ſhall be for that Purpoſe appointed by the Commanding Officer, under whom they are inliſted, ſix Times in every Year; that is to ſay, on the laſt Friday in the Months of March, April, May, July, September and October, in the County of New-Caſtle; and the laſt Saturday in each of the ſaid Months in the Counties of Kent and Suſſex, each Day at the Hour of Twelve, in order to be taught and inſtructed in the military Exerciſe, and ſhall continue under Arms any Time not exceeding four Hours, and ſhall yield due Obedience unto the Orders and Commands of their reſpective Officers; and every Perſon refuſing or neglecting to appear on the Days and Times aforeſaid, armed in Manner aforeſaid, (unleſs he render ſuch a reaſonable Excuſe to the ſaid Commanding Officer as he ſhall allow and approve of) or ſhall refuſe or neglect to yield Obedience to the Orders and Commands of his ſaid Officers, ſhall for every ſuch Default forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Shillings.

And be it further enacted, that the Colonel of each reſpective Regiment within this Government, and in caſe of his Death or Abſence, the next Commanding Officer ſhall and may (if Occaſion requires) once in every Year direct the whole Regiment under his Command to meet at ſuch Time as he ſhall appoint, and at ſuch Place as from its Situation he ſhall adjudge to be near the Center of his Regiment, and moſt convenient for the ſeveral Companies that compoſe the ſame, in order for a general Review of the ſame; and every Male Perſon within the ſaid County, under Fifty, and above Seventeen Years of Age, are hereby ſtrictly required and enjoined to meet at the Place ſo appointed, with the Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition abovementioned, in good Order, and then and there ſhall yield due Obedience to the Orders of ſuch Colonel or Commanding Officer: And every Perſon refuſing or neglecting to attend in Manner aforeſaid (unleſs a reaſonable Excuſe ſhall be made to, and allowed of by, ſuch Officer) or ſhall refuſe or neglect to yield Obedience to the Commands of ſuch Officer, ſhall for every ſuch Default pay the Sum of Seven Shillings and Six-pence.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that once in every Year the Captains, or, in their Abſence, the next Commanding Officer of every reſpective Company, ſhall deliver to the Colonel, or, in his Abſence, to the next Commanding Officer of the Regiment for each County, a Muſter-roll, under his Hand, containing the Names of all the Perſons belonging to, and inliſted in, his Company, under the Penalty of Three Pounds for ſuch Neglect; and the ſaid Colonel, or next Commanding Officer, ſhall, within two Months next after the Receipt of ſuch Roll, ſend a Copy thereof, under his Hand, to the Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Government, for the Time being, under the Penalty of Five Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that the Commander in Chief of this Government, for the Time being, may and ſhall make and eſtabliſh ſuch Articles and Rules for the regulating and better governing of the Militia of this Government, while under Arms, or in actual Service, as he ſhall judge meet and expedient; provided always, that no Puniſhment to be inflicted by the ſaid Articles or Rules for the Breach thereof, ſhall be otherwiſe than by Fine, not exceeding Five Pounds, or Impriſonment, not exceeding Ten Days; and all Captains, or other Commanding Officers, are hereby required publickly to read ſuch Articles and Rules ſo made at the Head of his Company when, and as often as, they ſhall meet to be exerciſed in the Manner above directed; and every Perſon ſo inliſted, ſhall yield due Obedience to, and ſhall ſtrictly obſerve the Rules laid down in ſuch Articles, under the Pain of incurring the Penalties therein preſcribed for the Breach thereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that the Firing four Muſkets ſucceſſively and diſtinctly, and the Beating of a Drum, or the Firing two great Guns, and the Beating of a Drum, at four Minutes Diſtance of Time, and the Beating of a Drum, ſhall be the Signals of, and be deemed and taken to be an Alarm. And the Commanding Officer, of each Company, who ſhall firſt have Notice of an Alarm, ſhall forthwith raiſe the Company under his Command, and if on ſending Notice thereof to either of the Field Officers of his Regiment, he ſhall receive Orders to that Purpoſe, he ſhall alſo ſend immediate Notice and Intelligence thereof to the Commanding Officer of the next Hundred or Diſtrict, who ſhall in like Manner cauſe Notice to be given to the next Commanding Officer, and ſo on, till general Notice be given throughout the whole County. And the Captain, or other Commanding Officer, of each reſpective Company, ſhall march with his Company to ſuch Place of Rendezvous as ſhall be appointed by the Colonel of his Regiment, and ſhall and are hereby impowered, on ſuch Occaſions, to impreſs Horſes and Carriages, as the Service may require, under the Penalty of Thirty Pounds for each and every ſuch Default or Neglect, and being degraded, and thereafter rendered incapable of holding or exerciſing any Office, Civil or Military, within this Government. And every Lieutenant or Enſign, upon ſuch Alarm, neglecting or refuſing to join his reſpective Company, and do the Duties of his Office, ſhall forfeit and pay, the Lieutenant the Sum of Twenty Pounds, and the Enſign the Sum of Ten Pounds, and be alſo degraded, and thereafter rendered incapable of holding or exerciſing any Office, Civil or Military, within this Government.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that upon every ſuch Alarm, every Perſon within this Government, above the Age of ſeventeen Years, and under the Age of Fifty, and every Officer under the Degree of a Captain, ſhall, and is hereby required immediately to repair, with the Arms and Accoutrements aforeſaid, to the Habitation of the Captain of the Hundred in which he reſides, or the Company in which he is inliſted, unleſs ſome other Place ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe, there to receive ſuch Orders, and march to ſuch Place as he ſhall appoint, and ſhall obey all ſuch Commands as the ſaid Captain, or next Commanding Officer, ſhall give, and not depart from his Colours without Leave of the ſaid Officer firſt had and obtained, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for each and every ſuch Default and Offence.

And be it further enacted, that if any Field Officer of the reſpective Regiments in this Government, in the Time of an Alarm, Invaſion or Inſurrection, ſhall neglect or refuſe to do the Duty of his Office, ſuch Field Officer ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for ſuch Offence; that is to ſay, A Colonel the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, a Lieutenant-Colonel the Sum of Eighty Pounds, and a Major the Sum of Sixty Pounds; and, moreover, ſhall be caſhiered, and ever after rendered incapable of holding or exerciſing any Office, Civil or Military, within this Government.

And if any Perſon or Perſons, except an Officer, or ſome Perſon by him impowered and directed, ſhall preſume to make the Signals of an Alarm in Manner aforeſaid, within this Government, he or they ſhall, for ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds.

And, for the Preventing any falſe Alarms being made, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that from and after the firſt Day of January next, no Perſon or Perſons ſhall preſume to fire any ſmall Arms or Guns from two Hours after Sun-ſet until one Hour before Sun-riſe, unleſs in caſe of Invaſion, Deſcent or Inſurrection, or other lawful Occaſion, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence; and that no Captain, Maſter or Commander of any Ship, or other Veſſel, within any Port or Harbour in this Government, ſhall fire, or ſuffer to be fired, any great Guns or ſmall Arms on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel within the Time aforeſaid, under the like Penalty of Twenty Shillings.

And be it further enacted, that if any Perſon or Perſons, either Officers or Soldiers, ſhall be wounded or diſabled upon an Invaſion, or in any Military Service under this Act, he or they ſhall be taken Care of, ſupported and maintained, according to his Rank and Dignity, at the publick Charge of the County to which he or they belong, during the Time of his or their Diſability.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that no Perſon or Perſons, by this Act directed and required to meet and muſter at the Days and Times aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to be arreſted or taken by any Sheriff, Conſtable, or other Officer, in any civil Action whatſoever, on the Day of ſuch Meeting, or in any reaſonable Time either in going to, continuing at, or returning from, ſuch Place or Places of Meeting, but every ſuch Arreſt ſhall be, ipſo Facto, void, and the Officer making the ſame, ſhall be liable to an Action of Treſpaſs for falſe Impriſonment, at the Suit of the Party ſo arreſted, contrary to the Directions of this Act, and the ſaid Party ſhall be forthwith ſet at Liberty, and diſcharged from the Cuſtody of ſuch Officer, by Order of any two Juſtices of the Peace of the County where ſuch Arreſt is made. And the Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements aforeſaid of every Perſon required by this Act to provide and keep the ſame for military Service, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be exempt and privileged from all Diſtreſſes, Executions, Extents, Attachments, or other Proceſs whatſoever. And any civil Officer diſtraining, ſeizing, attaching or taking the ſame in Execution, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Shillings to the Party aggrieved, and any Sale thereof by him made ſhall be null and void.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that no Captain, or other Officer, ſhall appoint any Place of Meeting for his Company, Town Companies only excepted, within the Diſtance of Half a Mile of any Inn or Tavern, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence; and that no Perſon or Perſons ſhall preſume to keep any Booth or Tent, or expoſe to Sale at, or bring, on any Pretence whatſoever, any ſtrong Liquor to ſuch Place of Meeting, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

And be it further enacted, that the ſeveral Treaſurers of the reſpective Counties in this Government ſhall, at the Publick Expence, provide for each Company in the ſaid Counties, not already furniſhed or provided therewith, one good Drum, a Pair of Colours, and two Halberts; which Expence and Coſt is hereby ordered to be raiſed and levied by the Levy Court of the ſeveral Counties at the uſual Time of laying the Levies, and raiſed in the Manner that other County Rates and Levies are.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that each Captain ſhall nominate and appoint a proper and capable Perſon out of his Company to be his Drummer, and in Conſideration of ſuch Service he ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be exempted from providing himſelf with the Arms and Accoutrements required of every other Perſon by this Act, and ſhall alſo receive the yearly Salary of Thirty Shillings, to be raiſed and paid as other County Rates and Levies are.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all Supreme Judges, all Juſtices of the Peace, Prothonotaries,

taries, Regiſters, Lawyers, Phyſicians, Chirurgeons, all Perſons who have acted as commiſſioned Officers under any former Militia Law of this Government, one Miller to every Griſt Mill, and every Keeper of a publick Goal within this Government, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be free and exempt from all actual military Duty or Service whatſoever, except on a general Alarm, or in the Time of actual Invaſion, at which Times they ſhall appear and do Duty in the ſame Manner as other Perſons are directed and required by this Act, under the like Penalties herein impoſed on other Offenders.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall be deemed or conſtrued to exempt ſuch Perſons from providing and keeping at all Times by them, and fit for Service, ſuch Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements as others are required to do, under the Penalty of forfeiting and paying for every ſuch Offence the Sums impoſed on other Delinquents. And all Miniſters of the Goſpel, and Quaker Preachers, are hereby exempted, freed and diſcharged from all and every of the Duties and Services required of others by this Act.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that the ſeveral Fines and Forfeitures mentioned in this Act, due from any Perſon under the Degree of a commiſſioned Officer, that do not exceed the Sum of Twenty Shillings, ſhall be paid by the Perſon or Perſons offending to the Captain of the Company of the Hundred or Diſtrict in which ſuch Perſon lives, within ten Days after the Commiſſion of ſuch Offence, and ſhall be laid out by the ſaid Captain towards the purchaſing Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, for ſuch Perſons in the ſaid Company as ſhall not (in the Judgment of the ſaid Captain) be of Ability to purchaſe the ſame. And in caſe of Non-payment of the ſaid Fines and Forfeitures within the Time aforeſaid, the ſaid Captain ſhall make Application to any Juſtice of the Peace of the reſpective County in which he reſides, who ſhall thereupon iſſue his Warrant againſt ſuch Perſons as the ſaid Captain ſhall return to him, directed to any Conſtable of the County, thereby commanding him to bring the Body of ſuch Perſon or Perſons before him, or ſome other Juſtice of the ſaid County, to anſwer the Charge of the ſaid Captain; and ſuch Juſtice ſhall proceed to Hearing and Judgment therein, according to the Equity and Juſtice of the Caſe, and the Directions and true Intent and Meaning of this Act, with Coſts, as in other Caſes; and in caſe Judgment ſhall paſs againſt the Defendant, the Fine and Coſts ariſing on ſuch Judgment ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of any one Juſtice of the Peace of the County wherein ſuch Fine or Forfeiture ariſes: And in caſe no Goods or Chattels can be found, then by Impriſonment of the Body of the ſaid Offender, until Payment made of the ſaid Fine. And the ſaid Captain ſhall ſettle and account once in every Year with the Colonel of the Regiment to which he belongs, ſhewing what Fines he hath received, and how he hath diſpoſed of the ſame. And all ſuch Fines and Forfeitures, exceeding the Sum of Twenty Shillings, that ſhall not be paid to the Captain within the Time aforeſaid, ſhall be recovered by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of any three Juſtices of the Peace of the County in which the Offence is committed, and be diſpoſed of in Manner above directed. And all Fines by this Act impoſed on any commiſſioned Officer, under the Degree of a Colonel, for a Breach or Neglect of his Duty, ſhall be paid, within the Time above mentioned, to the Colonel of the Regiment to which ſuch Officer doth belong, to be recovered by the ſaid Colonel in any Court of Record within this Government by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed, nor any more than one Imparlance, and ſhall be applied by the ſaid Colonel to the Purchaſing of Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, for ſuch Company or Companies as may ſtand moſt in Need of the ſame. And from the Time of ſuch Conviction, ſuch Officer ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be incapable thenceforth of holding, enjoying or exerciſing, any Office, Civil or Military, within this Government. And each reſpective Colonel ſhall annually account with the Aſſembly of this Government, for all Fines by him received, and applied in Manner aforeſaid: And all Fines by this Act impoſed on a Colonel, for a Breach or Neglect of his Duty, ſhall be paid by him within the Time aforeſaid to the County Treaſurer, for the Time being, of the County in which he reſides, to be recovered in Manner and Form laſt above mentioned, and applied by the ſaid Treaſurer to the Purchaſing of Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, for ſuch Company or Companies as the Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the ſaid Regiment ſhall direct and appoint; and the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall annually account with the Aſſembly of this Government for ſuch Fines ſo received and applied.

And be it further enacted, that all Fines and Forfeitures, due from any Perſons offending againſt this Act, who ſhall happen to be under Twenty-one Years of Age, ſhall be paid by the Parent, Guardian or Maſter, of ſuch Minor, on Demand; and in caſe of Non-payment on ſuch Demand, the ſaid Parent, Guardian or Maſter, ſhall be proceeded againſt, and the ſaid Fines and Forfeitures levied of them in the ſame Manner as if they themſelves were the principal Perſons offending.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, within this Government, ſhall refuſe or neglect to iſſue Warrants in Manner aforeſaid on Application to him or them for that Purpoſe made by the proper Officer, or if any Colonel or Captain, or other Commanding Officer, ſhall, through Favour or Partiality, neglect or refuſe to recover and receive the Fines and Forfeitures by this Act impoſed on Perſons offending againſt the ſame, or any Part thereof, and ſhall be thereof convicted by the Teſtimony of two credible Witneſſes, or the Confeſſion of the Party offending, before the Juſtices of the Court of Quarter-Seſſions for the County where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, who are hereby impowered and required in a ſummary Way to hear and determine the ſame, he or they ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Four Pounds, to be levied, with Coſts, by Proceſs iſſuing out of the ſaid Court, and ſuch Forfeiture ſhall be applied to the Uſe of the Poor of the County reſpectively.

And be it further enacted, that if any Suit or Action ſhall be brought againſt any Officer, Civil or Military, for doing the Duty enjoined or required of him or them by this Act, he or they may plead the general Iſſue, and give this Act in Evidence; and if the Plantiff in ſuch Suit ſhall diſcontinue his Action, be nonſuited, or a Verdict ſhall paſs againſt him, or Judgment be given againſt him, on Demurrer, he ſhall pay to the Defendant treble Coſts.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that this Act ſhall continue and be in Force ſo long as the War proclaimed by His Majeſty againſt the French King ſhall continue, and no longer.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
BENJAMIN CHEW, Speaker.

By his Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

ST. JOHN's, in Antigua, November 9.

The Tartar privateer of this iſland, William Maclane maſter, which has been ſo ſucceſsful, was (after a gallant defence) taken by two French privateeers, and carried into Guadaloupe: the people are ſince arrived in a flag of truce; but the captain is detained, on what account we can't ſay.

On Friday the 28th of October laſt Capt. Charles White, late commander of the private ſloop of war Tyger; Nathan, otherwiſe Nathaniel Flin, Thomas Cole, Elias Atkins, and Michael M'Carroll, were try'd at the court houſe in the Town of St. John, for piratically and felonioufly entering a certain Spaniſh ſnow on the 2d of January laſt, about four leagues from the iſland of Mona, and for piratically and felonioufly ſtealing and carrying away from on board the ſaid ſnow divers goods and merchandizes of conſiderable value, when, unfortunately for the priſoners, the evidence turned out ſo full againſt them that the judges, without much heſitation, ſentenced them to be hang'd, and Capt. White's body to be hung in chains; and on Thurſday laſt they all ſuffered accordingly, except Elias Atkins, who was reprieved by his Excellency the General.

Capt. White upon the trial, and to his laſt moments, ſhewed a reſolution and fortitude almoſt peculiar to himſelf; and upon the whole, he gave the world occaſion to lament that ſuch a man ſhould fall for ſuch a crime.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, November 9.

The Oliver Cromwell, in Company with ſome other Privateers, has carried a ſmall French Privateer into Antigua.

November 19. On Thurſday Morning a ſmall French Privateer was ſent into the Road of Baſſeterre by Captains Woolford and Edny.

BOSTON, December 1.

The Corps of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Eſq; late Governor of New-Jerſey, was brought hither laſt Week from New-York, and depoſited in a new Tomb built for that Purpoſe at Cambridge; agreeable to the Deſire of his Excellency before his Death.

By a Letter from Fort Cumberland, in Chignecto, we have the following particular Account of the Loſs of Mr. Arbuckle's Veſſel, mentioned in our laſt; which we are deſired to inſert, in order to ſet that Affair in its proper Light.

"She lay upon deep muddy Flats, at the Mouth of a Creek, being then between two Creeks, which run up thro' the Marſhes towards the Garriſon, and a large River to the Right and Left of her, not much above half a Mile on either Side; which River runs up into the Country, on each Side of the Fort, almoſt parrallel to each other; ſo that had there been any Watch kept on board, an Enemy would never attempt ſuch an Enterprize, as the Garriſon could with great Eaſe cut off their Retreat. But as the Enemy found there was no Look-out kept, they all got on board till the Tide floated her, which could not be leſs than three Hours after they firſt took her, and 'twas then juſt Day-break. Capt. Dogget happened to be juſt at that Time coming to the Place ſhe had left, and paſs'd her, as did a Sloop with Wood, without any Suſpicion; and Arbuckle, who was to have gone on board to ſail that Morning, imagined ſhe had drove off the Flats, and expected to ſee her brought back immediately; but being ſo long deceived by that Opinion, he came too late to acquaint the commanding Officer of his Apprehenſion of her being taken off by the Enemy, to ſend either of the Veſſels that juſt came in, or even the Whale-Boats. However, Capt. Dogget, taking out ſome of his Cargo, was diſpatched with 50 Men on board, with Cannon and Cohorns, and got out after the next Tide, with an Intention to purſue her up Petcoodeik River: But coming to Anchor at Night, near the Mouth of that River to wait for the Flood, the Veſſel ſhe was in Purſuit of happened to lie near her, as 'tis imagined by hearing their Noiſe, and took the firſt of the Tide to ſail. Dogget ſailed alſo without ſeeing any Thing of her till Day-break: However he could not come up with her before ſhe reached the Shore, when the French ſet her on Fire, and all went on Shore, to the Number of 15, including the Crew which belonged to her."

Capt. Dogget, who arrived here laſt Saturday Evening from Chignecto, informs, that Capt. Groves, in a Sloop, who ſailed from this Place a few Days ſince, bound thither, was caſt away laſt Monday Evening in a Gale of Wind about four Leagues from that Place; the Veſſel and Cargo entirely loſt, but the Men with Difficulty ſaved their Lives.

December 5. Yeſterday Capt. Cuſhing arrived here from Philadelphia, by whom we hear, that Capt. Woodbury in a Schooner bound hither from that Place, laden with Flour, &c. parted her Cables in a Gale of Wind, and was drove aſhore on Cape-May laſt Saturday was Sen'night; the Mens Lives all ſaved, the Veſſel bilg'd, but 'tis thought Part of her Cargo will be ſaved.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here Capt. Cobb in 8 Days from Halifax: On the Friday before he was chaſed four Hours near Bay Funday by a Brigantine, ſuppoſed to be a French Privateer. [Some ſuſpect her to be the late Province Snow, but altered for a Decoy.]---Upon Advice of which, we hear, the Province Ship of War King George, Capt. Hallowell, who returned on Tueſday laſt from a long Cruize, is ordered to proceed in queſt of her.

Friday laſt Samuel Rhodes, for the heinous Sin of Blaſphemy, ſat upon the Gallows for the Space of one Hour; after which he received 25 Stripes, under the ſame, agreeable to his Sentence.

Yeſterday a large French Schooner was ſent into this Port, by the Privateer ſhip King of Pruſſia, Capt. Gruchy, of this Place; ſhe had a French Cargo on board, was navigated with Dutchmen, but no Papers could be found; ſhe was taken off Martinico about the 3d of November laſt, and bound from thence to Holland, [ſome ſay to St. Euſtatia.] Her Cargo conſiſts of Sugar, Cotton, Cocoa and Coffee; and 'tis thought will turn out a valuable prize.

December 12. Capt Stoddard, arrived at Rhode-Iſland laſt Week in a ſhort Paſſage from Jamaica, brings an Account that there has been a bloody Engagement between 5 Engliſh and 7 French Men of War off Hiſpaniola; that it was a drawn Battle; that the Engliſh kept the Sea, and the French put into Hiſpaniola: And that the above 5 Ships had got into Kingſton in a ſhattered Condition before he ſailed.

Saturday laſt was committed to our Goal, a Negro Woman, for the Murder of her new born Child on the 30th of November laſt.

Portſmouth, Newhampſhire, December 9.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Gilmore in 28 Days from Barbados, by whom we are informed, That in Lat. 33 30 Long. 59. he ſaw a Wreck, and went on board of her; ſhe proved to be a large Schooner, having loſt her Maſts and Bowſprit, and almoſt under Water; ſhe was newly ſheathed, and her upper Streak was yellow, with a Rib aft, which took in her Main Maſt and Pumps, had a Sea-Horſe-Head, her Hatches open, which looking down, he ſaw ſeveral Hogſheads, ſome Pine Boards, with ſundry other Particulars, by which we have no Reaſon to doubt but that ſhe was a Schooner which ſailed from hence ſome Time ago commanded by Capt. John Lovel, of Boſton, bound for Surrinam. Captain Gilmore thinks the Crew were ſaved, as the Veſſel was ſtripped of almoſt every Thing that would be of Advantage, and by the Preparations that were made on board for their Convenience after their ſuppoſed Misfortune.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

About two o'Clock, laſt Wedneſday Morning, a Fire broke out in the Weſt-Wing of the Barracks in Fort-George, in this City, which entirely conſumed the ſame; and it was with the greateſt Difficulty that the North-Wing, and the Governor's Houſe (in which his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun now dwells) were preſerved: Had it not been an extream calm Morning, their Ruin muſt have been inevitable, notwithſtanding the Care and Activity of his Honour the Mayor, Citzens, &c. What rendered this Fire ſtill more dangerous, was, a Magazine that joined ſaid Barracks, in which was a vaſt Quantity of of Powder, &c It is not certainly known how this Accident happened; ſome ſay it was occaſioned by ſome Taylors, who had been late at Work, in one of the Apartments of ſaid Barracks the Night before.

Wedneſday the 7th Inſt. in the Night, a Sloop from Maryland, bound to this Port, was caſt away on Morbaway-Beach, on the South Side of Long-Iſland, near the Place where Captain Bennet was loſt about two Years ago: The Veſſel and Cargo is entirely loſt, except ſome ſmall Fragments of her Rigging, but the Peoples Lives are happily ſaved.

One Day laſt Week, John Anderſon a Cooper, fell out of a Canoe, in Hackinſack River, and was drown'd: A few Hours after, he was found in a Place where there was hardly three Feet Water.

Sailed ſince our laſt, on her ſecond Cruize, under the Command of Jacob Roome, the Privateer Snow Royal-Heſter, of 16 Guns, and 120 Men.

As did alſo the Ship Duke of Cumberland, Capt. John Luſh, of 18 Guns, and 140 Men.

The Privateer Brig De Lancey, Stephen Skinner, Commander, of 14 Guns, and 100 Men, will ſail on her Cruize alſo, in a Day or Two. And,

The fortunate Harlequin, is almoſt ready to proceed on her ſixth Cruize, in order to intercept Part of the St. Domingo, and Martinico Fleets. All Gentlmen Sailors and others, that have an Intention to make their Fortunes in five or ſix Weeks, are deſired to repair on board ſaid Sloop, now lying in the Stream.

We are well aſſured, that Sir William Johnſon is ſo well recovered from his late dangerous Indiſpoſition, as to be able to walk about.

We hear a Ship is aſhore on Barnegat, thought to be bound in here; and that the People were ſeen landing Part of her Cargoe, ſuppoſed to be Wine.

Extract of a Letter from PAUL MILLER, *Commander of the Privateer Ship Hercules, of this Port, dated at St. John's, in Antigua, October 27, 1757.*

"I Sailed from Bermuda the 25th of September. A few Days after I was out, I brought to a Snow from Piſcataqua for Antigua, the Maſter whereof informed me, that two Days before he paſſed by a large Fleet ſtanding to the Eaſtward. I imagined it was the French Fleet, and made Sail after them. The ſecond Day at Night, I fell in with them as far to the Eaſtward as Newfoundland, in Lat. 38. It proved to be the Virginia Fleet, under Convoy of the Garland Man of War. Two Days after I met with a Gale of Wind, in which I loſt my Foreſtay-Sail, and carried away my Fore Truſſell-Trees, which obliged me to make the beſt of my Way for the Weſt-Indies. In Latitude 28, I fell in with the Sturdy-Beggar, Captain Troup, all well on board; and as we were both bound to the Weſt-Indies, kept Company three Days, when we were parted in a hard Squall at Night. When I got into the Latitude of Antigua, I met many French Privateers: The firſt I met with, engaged me two Broadſides, but got off by Means of his Oars, it being light Winds. The next Day, cloſe in with Antigua, I was attacked by a large Sloop and a ſmall Schooner; the Sloop gave me a Broadſide, and kept to Windward; I kept my Guns houſed, in Hopes ſhe would come on board; but ſhe tacked, and gave me another Broadſide. I then run out my Guns, and gave her a Broadſide: She made ſhort Tacks to Windward, and I after, and gave another Broadſide; but they both having the Heels of me, got clear: Our Ship was very foul, our flying Jib tore all to Pieces; I chaſed them under Guadaloupe, and prevented their taking the Brigantine Sally, Captain Harper of Philadelphia, and brought her ſafe into this Port with me.

All the Damage I received was a Man's Arm broke, and a little of the fleſhy Part of his Hand ſhot away; one Shot under my Counter, about an Inch in the Plank; ſome Shot through my Sails, and ſome running Rigging ſhot away: The firſt Broadſide I gave the Sloop ſix of my Breechings broke: I have repaired thoſe trifling Damages, and am to ſail in an Hour's Time to Leeward, in order to heave down. I ſhall do all in my Power to promote the Intereſt of the Cruize: I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c.

PAUL MILLER."

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.

By Captain Jackſon, from Anguilla, we have Advice, that Captain Thomas, in a Privateer Brig of Antigua, has taken and carried into Coracoa, a French Ship, laden with Dry Goods, Flour, and Wine.

Captain Semple, from Newry, on the 19th Inſtant, ſpoke with Captain Adams off the Capes, bound to Barbados from this Port. Capt. Falkner, for Jamaica, and ſome others, were in Company.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Yesterday the Captains Manly and Barnes arrived here from Barbados, but last from Antigua. They sailed in Company with about 20 Sail of Vessels, all Northward Men, under Convoy of the Trident and Bristol Men of War, who saw them into Latitude 21. There were in the Fleet Captain Lennon, from Barbados, and Captain Gibbons, from Antigua, for this Harbour; the latter they left off the Capes on Sunday last, and the former they parted with a few Days before in a Gale of Wind, in which Captain Manly lost one of his Hands.-----The Bristol, in going to Antigua from Barbados, retook a Vessel from Cork, bound to Antigua, and chaced the Privateer that took her some Time; but she got clear.----Captain Ashburner, in a Letter of Marque Vessel, belonging to Liverpool, sailed for this Place some Days before them.---Captain Mash, in the Lovely, from this Place for Barbados, was not arrived; and a Report was current there, that several Vessels had been taken by the French within a few Days of their Sailing.-----Commodore Moore has bought a Brigantine for the King's Service, and fitted her out for a Cruize; she mounts fourteen Carriage Guns.

Captain Gibbons, in his Passage to Antigua, was chaced for three Days by the Enemy's Privateers, the last of which followed him within three Miles of the Harbour of St. Johns. While he lay there, three French Privateers were brought in, and a Fourth so closely pursued, that she was obliged to throw her Guns overboard, and, it growing calm, got clear by the Help of her Oars.

By Captain Fabre, from St. Christophers, we have Advice, that Captain Tucker, in a Bermudian Sloop, bound for Antigua from hence, was boarded by a French Privateer, when both the Vessels ran ashore on Sandy-Island, at the Mouth of St. John's Road, where Captain Tucker's Vessel was lost; but the Privateer, throwing out her Guns, got off.

Capt. M'Carty, in the Schooner King of Prussia, bound to St. Christophers from this Port, is taken, and carried into Martineco.

Arrived at St. Christophers, Capt. Thurston, from Rhode-Island, Lees, from New-York, and Richardson, from Perth Amboy.

[For News by the New-York Post, see the last Column.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Speedwell, James Harvey, from N. Carolina.
Sloop Hannah, Robert Richardson, from Maryland.
Snow Ursula, Nicholas Jackson, from Montserrat.
Snow Irish-Oak, John Semple, from Newry.
Sloop Polly, Peter Adams, from N. Carolina.
Sloop Greenwich, William Barnes, from Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Rachel, William Greenway, for St. Christopers.
Ship Joseph, Thomas Dixey, for Marblehead.
Ship Speedwell, Anthony Robinson, for London.
Sloop Patty, John M'Clelland, for Antigua.
Snow Melessent, John Cotton, for Barbados.
Ship Rebecca, Joseph Arthur, sen. for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Sloop Nancy, Abraham Darby, to North-Carolina.
Sloop Delight, William Peaks, to Boston.
Sloop Nancy, Alexander Adams, to St. Christophers.
Brig Salley, Thomas Godden, to Belfast.
Brig Sarah-and-Katherine, William Condy, to St. Christophers.
Brig Salley, Richard Taylor, to Jamaica.
Brig Margery, William Morrell, to Ditto.
Schooner Dispatch, Thomas Mulford, to South-Carolina.
Ship Peggy, Kenneth M'Kenzie, to Ditto.
Ship Earl-of-Loudoun, Robert Smith, to Jamaica.
Ship Hercules's Prize, Robert Whyte, to Antigua.
Brig John, Nicholas Boulton, to Ditto.

Philadelphia, December 26. 1757.

MADE his Escape out of the Goal of this City, one William Sharp, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a brown Comelexion, grey Eyes, and long black Hair, tied behind with a black Ribbon, has two Moles and a Scar on the Left-side of his Face, and a Mole on the Right-side of his Nose, and wore, when he made his Escape, a good Beaver Hat, a light grey superfine Brodecloth Coat and Breeches, a black Sattin Jacket, white Cotton Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, with a Pair of cross barred Steel Buckles, plated with Silver, a large black Ribbon and Cravat about his Neck, a ruffled Shirt, a Pair of Locket Buttons, Bristol Stone set in Silver. He took with him a blue Sailor's Jacket, a Check Shirt, and a Pair of light grey Stockings, with which it is imagined he disguised himself. He pretends to understand Physick and Surgery. He inlisted in this City with the Royal Americans, and was sent to Annapolis, from whence he deserted, and is supposed to have been a Convict. Whoever brings the said William Sharp to this Goal, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS JAMES, Goaler.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

JUST published, and to be sold by JAMES CHATTIN, at the Newest Printing Office, on the South side of the Jersey-Market (Price One Shilling) The CURSE of MEROZ; or, The Danger of NEUTRALITY in the CAUSE of GOD, and our COUNTRY A SERMON, preached the Second of October, 1757, by SAMUEL FINLEY, A. M. Minister of the Gospel, in Nottingham, Pennsylvania. Published at the Desire of many.

DEUT. xxxii. 26. *Who is on the Lord's Side?*
1 KINGS, xviii. 21. *How long halt ye between two Opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him: But if Baal, then follow him.*

*** The Subscribers to the Rev. Gilbert Tennent's Body of 18 Sermons are hereby informed, that the greatest Part is printed, and the whole will be delivered to the Bookbinder in a short Time. ¶

To be SOLD by

THOMAS GORDON,

At his Store, opposite the Tun Tavern, in Water street,

A LARGE Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirit, four Years old, by the Hogshead, Barrel, Keg, or Gallon. Tbc

Wilmington, December 26. 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to *Abraham Judah, of Wilmington, in the County of New Castle, are hereby desired either to pay their respective Debts, or give their Obligation for the same before the first Day of March next, he being determined to settle his Affairs; therefore expects that this will be complied with, as no farther Notice will be given to any Person: And all Persons having any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged.*----He has on Hand a very large and neat Assortment of East-India and European Goods of almost all Sorts, which he will sell extremely cheap either Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money or short Credit. Also a good small Sloop, that will carry about 240 Barrels of Flour (with a good Inventary) about 20 Months old. Likewise West India Rum by the Hogshead or Ton.

Tbc. 8 Ws. * 5 s. ABRAHAM JUDAH.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1757.

RUN away on the 18th Instant, at Night, from Abraham Carpenter, a Servant Maid, named Ursly Boddin; she is lusty and strong, has a broad Face, much Pock-marked, and something like a Sore on the Side of her Nose, by the Nostril: Had on a light coloured striped Poplin Worsted Gown, much worn, an old green Petticoat, a pained Calicoe Ditto, much worn, over the green one, good Shoes, new speckled Apron, wears a Ribbon on her Head, has red Hair, it is supposed her Stockings are blue, with red Gores, and it is imagined she has a Bundle of Things with her: She came over with Captain Mitchell last Summer. She has been seen lurking about Town several Times. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that the Subscriber may have her again, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, if taken in Town, and Thirty Shillings if ten Miles from Town, paid by ¶

ABRAHAM CARPENTER.

N. B. A good English Sleigh, and a compleat Pair of Sleigh Runners, with a Horse Head to them, to be sold by said Carpenter. Also a good riding Horse, seven Years old, goes well in a Chair.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Man, about eighteen Years of Age, can talk pretty good English, and is fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of Mr. John Reynell, or of Captain Jackson, on board the Ursula, at Edgar's Wharff.

WHEREAS it was set forth in a late Advertisement that the Partnership of Jonathan and John Mifflin was near expiring, and those that were indebted thereunto were requested to make speedy Payment; but little Regard being had to the said Notice, this is to inform all those indebted, that the said Partnership is now expired, and that the whole Concerns thereof are now put into the Hands of the Subscriber, who gives this publick Notice, that all who are in Arrears, unless they come in a very short Time and pay, or give Bond, with Security, if required, may expect the most speedy and effectual Measures will be taken to compel them thereunto; and those that are indebted by Bond, Bill or Note, are required to come and pay, or give fresh Bonds to the Subscriber only, who still continues his Store in the old Place, near the Draw-bridge, and has for Sale the following Articles for ready Money, viz. Rum, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Clover, Pepper, Allspice, Beef, Pork, and Mackrel, fine and coarse Salt, Indian Corn, Iron Pots and Kettles, Bar Iron and Grind-stones; likewise an Assortment of Irish Linens, Tandems, Sail Duck, Ticklinburgs, Ozenbrigs, Persians, Pins, Needles, Powder, Shot, and best French Indigo; also a Quantity of Pipe Staves, and a Servant Girl, who has about seventeen Months to serve, can spin, and weave Muffatees and Wig Cauls.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, about 4 Months since, a black Horse, about 14 or 15 Hands high, shod before, paces well, is about 14 Years old, carries his Ears very upright, and branded on the near Buttock I R in a Piece. Whoever brings the said Horse to the Owner, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Tbctf. JOHN MIFFLIN, junior.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Woman, about 24 Years of Age, has had the Small pox, and has a Female Child, between two and three Years old. Enquire of the Printer. Tbc. † 5 s.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

BY SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third street, between Market and Arch-streets, A Plantation, in Oxford Township, within eight Miles of Philadelphia, containing 240 Acres, 100 thereof well wooded, near 25 Acres of Meadow, and more may be made, 200 bearing Apple Trees, as many Heart Cherries, and some Peach Trees, a Stone House lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, with good Cellars, a large Milk-house, and Well of fine Water; also Barns, Stables, and Out-houses.

Any reasonable Time will be allowed the Purchaser, and the Payments made easy, by receiving them annually, with Interest. The Premises may be entered upon the 25th of 3d Month, March, next. Tbc.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia, That GEORGE ABINGTON, late from London, proposes to open a Dancing School on suitable Encouragement. Any Person inclining to encourage the Undertaking, may be assured of his Care and Diligence in teaching. He has practised under Mr. Levitz, at His Majesty's Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane. He is to be spoke with at Mr. Bartholomew's, in Arch street, or, upon timely Notice, will wait on Ladies or Gentlemen at their own Homes. ¶

WHEREAS James Hunter, formerly a Chapman in this Province, has opened a Shop in Mr. John Crosson's House in Strawberry-alley, between the Signs of the Sugar-loaf and Saddle-tree, near the Market, keeps a neat Assortment of Goods, and proposes to sell on reasonable Terms for ready Money: He will be obliged to all his old Acquaintance, and others, that will favour him with their Custom.

* 5 s. Tbc. 6 Ws. JAMES HUNTER.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Hunter by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment; and all Persons who have any Demands against him are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid.

Maryland, Kent County, December 27. 1757.

THERE is now in Kent County Goal a Negroe Man, aged about Fifty Years, taken up as a Runaway, his Name, and that of his Master, unknown, as he pretends he cannot speak English; he is poorly cloathed, and bends forward in his Walking. His Master is desired to come and pay his Fees, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same in 14 Days from the Date hereof, by HERCULES COUTTS, Sheriff. †

STray'd away from the Plantation of Patrick Carr, of Moreland Township, on the 19th Day of September last, three Cow Kine, viz. A large brown Cow, about 6 Years old, with a Bell on, will calve in about two Months: A blackish Heifer, with brownish Ears, near two Years old; and a white and brown spotted Ditto, about the same Age of the other: The Heifers are both Ear marked with a Swallow Fork. Whoever takes up the said Cattle, and brings them to Fletcher's Mill, on Pennypack, or sends Word to the Owner, so as he may have them again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by PATRICK CARR. ‡

To be SOLD,

FIVE Lots of Ground, on the South Side of High-street, or Market street, between the sixth and seventh Streets from Delaware, each of them 19 Feet and an Half in Breadth, and in Depth 118 Feet; three of them are contiguous on the East Side of Seventh-street. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to JASPER CARPENTER, Joiner, in Second-street. ¶

WILLIAM RUSH,

In Front-street, above Arch-street, at the Sign of the Lock and Key,

HAS to sell a very good Assortment of Gun-locks, Files, and Nails, and sundry other Things; and makes Guns, and repairs old Ones. Any Person who understands any Branch of the Gun Business well, by applying to said Rush, will be employed. Those who want any of the above Articles may depend upon being well served.

To be SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land, lying in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, one Tract containing 205 Acres, one other Tract containing 50 Acres, with a good new Stone House on it, and the other Tract containing 117 Acres, being part of one large Tract, late in the Occupation of Richard Murray, deceased. Enquire of EDWARD SHIPPEN, junior, in Philadelphia. Tbctf.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. Whitehall, October 15, 1757. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary PITT, to Sir Edward Hawke, and to Sir John Mordaunt, dated Whitehall, September 15, 1757, dispatched by the Viper Sloop, and received by them on board the Ramilies the 22d Day of September.

SIR,

HIS Majesty, by His Secret Instructions, dated the 5th Day of August last, having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the Land Forces on board, "so as to be in England, at, or about, "as near as may be, the End of September, unless the "Circumstances of the Ships and Forces, shall necessarily "require their Return sooner;" I am now to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that you do not consider the abovementioned Time, limited for your Return, as intended, in any Manner, to affect, or interfere with the full Execution of the first and principal Object of the Expedition; namely, "Attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a Descent on the French Coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous Impression, force that Place, and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your Power, all Shipping, Docks, "Magazines, and Arsenals, that shall be found there, and "exert such other Efforts, as shall be judged most proper "for annoying the Enemy." And with Regard to any other particular Attempt, which, agreeable to your Orders, you shall have commenced, and in the Execution whereof you shall be actually engaged; It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on Account of the Time limited for your Return, by the Instructions abovementioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue, with the Fleet, during such a farther Number of Days, as may afford a competent Time, for the Completion of any Operation under the above Circumstances: After which you are to take Care to return, with the Fleet under your Command, and the Forces on board, in the Manner directed by your former Instructions. I am, &c.

W. PITT.

LONDON, October 15.

We hear there are great Commotions at C--------t, and that several Great Men are quite discarded on Account of their Behaviour on some late Affairs.

We hear that the Comedy of Much Ado about Nothing will be played next Week at one of our Theatres, for the Benefit of the Widows and Children of those Officers who were unfortunately slain during the Bombardment of Rochelle.

'Tis strongly reported, that a very great Personage has resigned all his Posts in the Army.

Advices from Provence say, that they continue to assemble Troops on the Coasts; that they were inlisting Seamen to Man the Fleet at Toulon; and that this Fleet, which was expected to be soon ready to put to Sea, consisted of thirteen Ships of the Line, and six Frigates. Great Naval Armaments are also carrying on in Spain.

A Convention of Neutrality between the King of Prussia and the French Court is much talked of.

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, late Envoy of the Court of Russia, is expected in Town in a few Days.

The Men of War continue still at Spithead, and it is positively asserted, that some extraordinary Orders will be sent to them after the next general Council.

This Morning an Express arrived from Mr. Yorke, his Majesty's Minister at the Hague, and also some Dispatches to the Prussian Minister at our Court.

We hear some more regular Troops will be sent to America in a very short Time, under a strong Convoy of Men of War.

We hear that his Prussian Majesty has sent positive Orders to the Prince of Bevern, not to retire any longer from the Austrians in Silesia, but to hazard a Battle, rather than let them advance any farther in that Country.

The Arundel Man of War, lately arrived from South-Carolina, is come up the River to Woolwich, in order to be fitted again for the Sea.

Portsmouth, Oct. 14. A Day or two ago set out for London, the Hon. Capt. Howe, of the Magnanime, by Order of an Express.

Dublin, Oct. 11. There are now seventy English privateers cruising in different squadrons in the Bay of Biscay, looking out for a fleet of French West-India-men, homeward bound, having received some intelligence of them by a French sloop, taken by the Isaac privateer of Liverpool.

Cork. August 13. Last Tuesday the City of Cork privateer, arrived at Cove with a rich prize, of about 450 tons, 18 carriage guns, which she took in the Bay, outward bound, laden with wine, brandy, flour and bale goods.

Oct. 20. Last Tuesday the Eagle-Galley, of Bristol, brought into Cove a rich prize, which she took in the Bay, bound from St. Domingo for France: Her cargo consists of 600 hogsheads of sugar, 15,000 wt. of indigo, and other valuable merchandize.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

We hear by the last Mail from Albany, that about the 17th Instant 5 German Deserters came into Fort Edward from Ticonderago, where, they report, Provisions were so scarce among their Countrymen, that they could hardly find wherewithal to subsist on. They also give out, that they were 900 strong at Ticonderoga, all very much dissatisfied on occasion of their present Extremity.

The Ship mentioned in our last Gazette to be run ashore to the Eastward of Barnegat, proves to be a Prize Ship taken by Captain Seymour, in the King of Prussia Privateer, of this Port, on the Fourth of November last. She was loaded with Oil, and was bound to Cap-Francois from Cape-Breton. The Cargoe and People saved, but the Vessel doubted.

Thursday last a Number of Rangers, raised in New-Jersey, passed this City, on their Way to the Northward.

List of Shipping now in our Harbour, up to the 24th Instant, are, 55 Ships, 16 Snows, 11 Brigs, 18 Sloops, 5 Schooners;----Coasters 40, and Wood-boats 50. We include the Fleet lately arrived from Cork, and His Majesty's Ship the Scarborough.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BRADFORD,

The AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

And MONTHLY CHRONICLE for the *Britiſh* Colonies,

VOL. I. No. II. For *NOVEMBER*, 1757.

To be Continued. (Price One Shilling Pennſylvania Currency each Month.)

By a SOCIETY of Gentlemen.

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Imported in the laſt Ship from London, and to be ſold by

DAVID HALL,

At the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, a valuable Collection of Books, amongſt which are the following.

BIBLES and prayer-books; Jacob's Law Dictionary, Wood's Inſtitutes, Drummond's Travels, Maitland's Hiſtory of Edinburgh, Burkitt on the New-Teſtament, Milton's Works, Weſt-India Pilot, Gibbs's Rules of Drawing, Shaw's Boerhaave, Jeſuit's Perſpective, Hume's Hiſtory of Britain, Heiſter's Surgery, Stevens's Spaniſh Dictionary, Sully's Memoirs, Hoppus's Architecture, Price's Carpentry, Aſtruc on Venereal Diſeaſes, Univerſal Library of Trade and Commerce, The New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, Univerſal Hiſtory, 20 Vols. neatly bound, Livy's Roman Hiſtory, Whiſton's Joſephus, Rollin's Arts and Sciences, Polygraphical Dictionary, Dyche's, Bailie's, Cole's, Boyer's and Martin's Dictionaries, Smollet's Voyages, Gray's Inn Journal, Maxims and Characters, Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary, Centaur not Fabulous, Cunn's Euclid, Quincey's Diſpenſatory, Life of Marlborough, large and ſmall Edition, Salmon's and Gordon's Geography, Salmon's and Eachard's Gazetteers, Harvey's Meditations, Seneca's Morals, Spectator, Guardian, Tatler, Female Spectator, Hammond's Algebra, Wilſon's Surveying, Pope's Works, Adventurer, Roning's Philoſophy, Duncan's Logick, Stone's Euclid, Hutchiſon's Ethics, Burlemaqui on Natural and Political Law, Sherwin's Logarithms, Steel's Conic Sections, Ditton's Fluxions, Preceptor, Keil's Philoſophy, Modern Travels, Spirit of Laws, Burn's Juſtice, Sidney on Government, Gay's Poems, Brown's Univerſe, Monro on the Dropſy, Gordon's Tacitus, Cato's Letters, Life of Charles of Lorrain, Prince Eugene, Mahomet, Kuli Khan, and Charles of Sweden, Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, Connoiſſeur, Nature Diſplayed, Prior's Poems, Anſon's Voyage, Hiſtory of Peter the Great of Muſcovy, Puffendorff's Introduction, Rollin's Belles Lettres, Engliſh, Ditto French, Stanhope on the Epiſtles and Goſpels, Preſent State of Britain, Foſter's Sermons, Young's Night Thoughts, Comes Commercii, Plutarch's Lives, Tillotſon's Sermons, Temple's Works, Ramſay's Philoſophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, &c. &c. &c.

Of whom alſo may be had, a Variety of School-books, as uſual, Spelling-books of different Sorts, and Child's Play-thing. Alſo Writing-paper of all Kinds, by the Ream, or ſmaller Quantity, Parchment, Pewter Inkſtands, Quills, Wax and Wafers, Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple and common Spectacles, Ivory Memorandum Books, Fountain Pens, Inkpowder, Paſteboard by the Roll, Sheet, or leſſer Quantity, Ivory Folders, neat Pocket Books, Leather Inkpots, Pounce and Pounce Boxes, Scales and Dividers, Caſes for holding Paper, Letter Files, Blank Books, Bills of Lading, and all other Blanks commonly uſed, Royal Primmers, Squares, Battledores, and ſmall Books for Children.

Imported in the Good Intent, Captain Maxwell, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM RITCHIE,

Oppoſite Meſſieurs Benjamin and Samuel Shoemaker, in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch ſtreet,

A FRESH Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods. Thetf.

Juſt imported in the Ships Speedwell and Good Intent, from London, and the Anne, from Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap, for ready Money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtut-ſtreets,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Rhea and Wikoff, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcriber,

Tbetf. JOHN RHEA.

STrayed away, on the 18th of September laſt, from Richard Stephens, living on the Plantation of Joſeph Vernon, in Lower Providence, thirteen Sheep, viz. eleven Ewes, one Weather, and one Ram, three of the Ewes are black, moſt Part of them are marked with the Tap of each Ear cut off, and a Slit half way down, there are other Marks which the Owner will deſcribe; they were all bred in Maiden-Creek Settlement, up the River Schuylkill, and are ſuppoſed to have gone that Way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Sheep, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by RICHARD STEPHENS.

N. B. One of the Ewes had a Bell on, marked R S. Any Perſon taking up ſaid Sheep, and brings or ſends them to Thomas Mellon's, living in Williſtown, Cheſter County, or to Richard Stephens, at the Place where they ſtrayed from, they will greatly oblige the Owner. ⊕

Imported in the ſhip Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, and ſhip Hope, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH REDMAN,

Oppoſite the Court-houſe, in Market-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, long lawns, princes linen, cotton chintz, calicoes, tammies, durants, calimancoes, London ſhaloons, cloth coloured ſingle worſted damaſks, black taffeties, black perſian, light, cloth and crow coloured ſewing ſilk, black and white taffety and paduaſoy ribbons, No. 12, 4, and 4 and half pins, white and coloured womens bath lamb mittens, mens gloves, red and ſcarlet flannel, green, blue, light and drab coloured hair pluſh, green and blue broadcloth, green, blue, light and drab coloured orris and mohair fringe, blue, green and white 3 corded ſewing ſilk, diaper, girth web, ſtraining ditto, twiſt ditto, green and red ſtriped woollen ditto, ſwivel ſtirrups plain ditto, womens ditto, braſs tuft nails, braſs ſtaple and loopt ditto, ſilvered ſtaple and loopt ditto, braſs garniſh nails, 2 3 and 4 penny clout nails, 14 ounce and 8 ounce tacks white ſetts black buckles, colt ſnaffle bits, rippon ditto, full nobbed ditto, Rhode-Iſland curb bits, whole and half cannon ditto, pelham ditto, ſadlers iron ſtrainers, ſwolloping irons, pricking irons and awls, curry combs, mane ditto, horſe bruſhes. White's and Smith's loom beſt ſteel plate hand-ſaws, tennant ditto, common hand and tennant ditto, 5 and 6 feet croſs-cut ditto, braſs handles and eſcutcheons for drawers, deſk ſetts, complete draw-locks deſk ſuits, ſetts of tea-cheſt furniture, cheſt locks cupboard locks, ſtock locks rim and braſs nobb'd locks, braſs nobb'd latches, large braſs cocks, ſmall ditto for kegs, fence pan gun locks bridle ditto ſteel ſpurs, common tinned ditto, H & H L hinges, cheſt hinges, rule joint table hinges, braſs deſk hinges clock-caſe ditto, proſpect ditto braſs H ditto, braſs caſtors, flat and round headed ſcrews, ſhoemakers tacks and awl blades, Howe's beſt ſhoe knives 3, 4 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20-penny nails, hob ditto, ſprigs, trunk nails, tenter hooks, Engliſh gimlets, frying pans augers, gimblets, tap and bung borers, round ſocket chizels and gouges, long and ſhort firmers, turning chizels and gouges, plain irons, carpenters and coopers jointer irons, iron candleſticks, ſaſh pullies and line, carpenters compaſſes, coopers ditto with bows, beſt box two feet rules, 2 feet ſliding ditto, chair makers bits, center and carpenters pin bits, broad axes, carpenters and coopers adzes, coopers axes, joiners hatchets, ſmall hatchets with handles carpenters and lathing hammers flat and half round files and raſps, handſaw and croſs-cut ſaw files, ſilvered coffin furniture complete ſilvered flowered and plain coffin handles and letters, common tinned coffin handles, iron pepper mills, flat and round plate bolts, cheſt handles, beſt large ſecret padlocks, common black ditto ſplinter padlocks, flat irons, and box ditto. The. 3 Mo.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1757.

RUN away laſt Monday, from the Subſcriber, living at Cranberry, in the County of Middleſex, in New-Jerſey, a Spaniſh Negroe Man, named John Juſtee, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well built Fellow, of a yellow Complexion; had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, and Worſted Cap, an old brown Coat, and blue Jacket, old blue Pluſh Breeches, Yarn and Worſted Stockings, and old Shoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOHN REID, junior.

N. B. He ſerved four Years at Lawrence's Farm, in ſaid County, and has his old Indentures with him, which may be made uſe of for a Paſs. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. 6

RUN away, on the 21ſt of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber, living in Cecil County, Maryland, a Servant Man, named John Shupard, an Engliſhman, a Gardiner by Trade, a ſhort ill-looking Fellow, about 5 Feet high, aged about 23 Years, his eyes look ſore; had on when he went away, a light coloured German Serge Coat, with white Metal Buttons, the Coat much worn; a flowered Manchester Velvet Jacket, very much worn, a Pair of Engliſh Leather Breeches, Country made Shoes and Stockings, about half worn, an old Felt Hat, a brown Wig, with one Curl at the Bottom, and Ozenbrigs Shirt. His whole Appearance is ſhabby. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN BROWN.

N. B. The above Servant was ſent to Newtown, on Cheſter River, with ſome Papers of Conſequence, which he carried off with him. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ⊙

Eaſton, November 21, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Leonard Den deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Ballances immediately: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

⊕ DANIEL BROADHEAD, *Adminiſtrator.*

RUN away, on the firſt Day of this inſtant December, from Abraham Vandegriſt, of Benſalem Townſhip Bucks County, a likely Negroe Girl, 18 Years of Age; ſhe went off from Philadelphia Market; and had on a long blue and red ſtriped Gown, a ſhort Calicoe Gown, a blue Calimancoe quilted Petticoat, alſo a Calicoe Petticoat, and a ſtriped one, a black Bonnet, and a Leghorn Hat, with a good Head-dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures her in Philadelphia Goal, or brings her to her Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by ABRAHAM VANDEGRIFT. ⊕

Imported in the Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior.

At his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Benjamin Chew's, Eſq; near the Draw-bridge,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and East India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc. 3 Mo.

CAME to the Plantation of William Kirkpatrick, living in Paxton Townſhip, in July laſt, a little white Mare, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Shoulder G. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to WILLIAM NICHOLSON. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HASELL,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to John Mifflin, Eſqr

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

JOHN BELL,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Samuel Neave's,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. The Partnerſhip between JOHN BELL, and WILLIAM SWORD, being ended, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the ſaid John Bell, who is alſo to pay all Debts due by them. Tbetf.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joſeph Davis, late of Philadelphia, Harneſs-maker, deceaſed, are deſired to pay, and all thoſe that have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, duly proved, to ANNE RUXBY, Adminiſtratrix, or to Benjamin Loxley, and THOMAS SHOEMAKER, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. To be ſold, by publick Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th Day of this inſtant December, at the Shop of the aboveſaid Joſeph Davis, deceaſed, in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the following Things, viz. Silk and Morocco Sword belts, and a great parcel of Sword-belt Buckles, red Morocco Leather, Swords, Cutlaſſes, Bayonets, Piſtols with braſs barrels, one Fowling Piece, a Deſk, one Alarm Clock, Cheſts, a Quantity of Books, a Parcel of new Collars, ſundry Sorts of Saddlery, and Saddlery Tools, with many other Things, too tedious to mention.

New-Caſtle County, December 6, 1757.

WHereas Mary the Wife of David John, of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, hath been guilty of many Indiſcretions, whereby her Huſband is apprehenſive that ſhe will endeavour to to run him in Debt; Theſe are therefore to forbid all Perſons truſting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. DAVID JOHN. ⊕

Juſt imported in the Anne, Captain Fortin, from Briſtol, and in the Mercury, Captain Robinſon, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

Caleb Jones, and *Caleb Hewes*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet, and almoſt oppoſite Pewter-Platter-Alley, the following goods, viz. Ham buck table knives, buck ditto, bone ditto, cuttoe ditto, pen ditto, burnt bone ditto, ſpotted horn ditto, ſciſſars, fine coloured thread, hooks and eyes, ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, ſnuff boxes, hard metal buttons, womens ſteel top'd thimbles, needles, an aſſortment of horn buttons, gimblets, 4 and half corking pins, 4 h. pins, No. 12 ditto, White's ſhort ditto, an aſſortment of felt hats, ſcarlet, crimſon, green, and black hair pluſh, light and black worſted ditto, tandem ſileſias, 7 8ths wide garlix, 3-qr. dowlas, princes linen, beſt crown ozenbrigs, brown buckrams, 7-qr. ſpotted rugs, 9 qr. ditto, 7 qr. blankets, 8 qr. and 9 qr. ditto, fine cambletts, broadcloth, mens and womens worſted hoſe, tapes, breeches patterns, balladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarfs, 3 cord death head buttons, baſket ditto, ſuper fine twiſt. ⊕

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living on the Premiſes, two Plantations, ſituate in Bucks County, near the Falls of Delaware; one of them containing about 120 Acres, about 90 Acres cleared, above 20 of which is good Meadow, there is a good Stream of Water runs through ſaid Plantation, with an Orchard, good Frame Dwelling houſe and Kitchen, a very good Barn, Cow-houſe, and ſeveral other Buildings. The other contains about 155 Acres, about 40 of it cleared, ſome of which is Meadow, and a conſiderable Quantity more may be made, there is a good Stream of Water runs along one End of ſaid Land, by which the Meadow may be watered, there is a Log-houſe on ſaid Place. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe either or both ſaid Plantations, may know the Terms, by applying to ROGER MOON.

N. B. The Titles are indiſputable. ⊕

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, on Monday, the ſecond Day of January next, by the Subſcribers, in the Borough of Briſtol, all the perſonal Eſtate of John Abraham Denormandie, late of the ſaid Borough, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of a great Variety of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Shop Goods, Farming Utenſils, Horſes, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Swine, a large Quantity of Timothy and Engliſh Hay, &c. An Inventory of the Particulars may be ſeen at any Time before the Sale at the late Dwelling houſe of the ſaid deceaſed. All Perſons buying to the Value of Twenty Shillings, or upwards, to have eight Months Credit, giving Security, if required; and for all leſſer Sums ready Money is expected.

JOHN and DANIEL DENORMANDIE, Adminiſtrators.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to pay off the ſame immediately to prevent Trouble, and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

New-Caſtle, December 14, 1757.

NOW in the Goal of this County, a new Negro Man, who was committed in Auguſt laſt, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and ſays he came from on board of a Ship, and does not know who his Maſter is. Any Perſon having Demand againſt the ſaid Negroe, is deſired to come in four Weeks after this Date, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his Fees, by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-Sheriff. 1

N. B. A Servant Woman's Time, who has about 3 Years and a Half to ſerve, is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, to be diſpoſed of: Enquire of ſaid Thompſon, in New-Caſtle.

Juſt imported in the Ship Anne, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol, and in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, kerſies, durants, tammies, calimancoes, cambletts, cambiettees, worſted damaſks, nonpareils checked, ditto barlicorns, ſilk corded poplins, nap coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckram, ſcarf and mohair buttons, ditto twiſt, hair-cloths, mens and childrens worſted hoſe, mens and womens cotton and thread ditto, knit patterns for breeches, cotton and worſted caps, muffatees, ſhaded cruels, and marking canvas, hair and worſted pluſh, table-cloths, clouting diaper, bed bunts, cambrick and lawn, Iriſh linen of all ſorts, Ruſſia linens, tandem ſileſias, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, ditto heſſen, linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, linen and cotton checks, calicoes and printed linens, fine chintz and muſlins, plain and brocaded ſilks, cotton velvet, writing-paper, Leghorn hats, threads and laces, gartering and ferrets, red leather trunks, ribbons and tapes, Flanders lace, bobbin, childrens ſhoes and pumps, ſundry pewter, tea-kettles and tea-pots, tea-ſpoons and table ditto, pewter ſalts and meaſures, holſter piſtols, coffee-mills, pipes and crucibles, bar-lead and ſhot, crown glaſs, plate iron, hard ware, and cutlary of all ſorts, ſad-irons, latten braſs, iron and braſs wire, pins and needles, tin-mens tools, French indigo, ſaltpetre, cream of-tartar, glauber and Epſom ſalts, flour of brimſtone, camphire, aſſafœtida, jeſuits bark, antimony, ſagoe and ſennas, juniper berries, ſpermaceti, pearl barley, Engliſh ſaffron, bottle and phial corks, and ſundry other drugs and chemical medicines, and India and European Goods.

☞ Very good Shop-paper ſold at the POST-OFFICE, where may be had ready Money for clean Linen Rags.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEWS-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.